The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

Centre county politics is dull. Democrats, waken up to your duty in November.

Ohio held her election for Governor, Tuesday. All signs pointed to a Democratic victory.

One of the most influential visitors at the white-house is A. G. Curtin, the congressman from this district.

Quay brought about the pardon of Kemble, the convicted briber and corruptor of legislators. Will voters now pardon him?

The Williamsport base-ball club is reported to be $2,200 behind this season.

No wonder—they are always on a "strike."

The Bellefonte *Republican* has enlarged and is now same size as REPORTER. Were it Democratic, it would be as good a paper as the REPORTER. However, we are glad to see you prosper, neighbor.

The residents of Allenville, Mifflin county, are trying to find out whether they live in Mifflin or Huntingdon county, since the dividing line as defined by the Huntingdon court throws about $75,000 worth of property belonging to Mifflin into Huntingdon.

The fires have been lighted in the furnace of the Bellefonte glass-works, and that industry is now in operation for the season.

Had the works stopped the *Republican* of that town would have bellowed loudly that a Democratic administration was to blame.

From all quarters come good tidings of a revival of trade. Furnaces are starting their fires, workshops are opening that have been closed, merchants are feeling more hopeful and the mechanic and the laboring man are feeling new life creeping into the channels that secure them their daily bread and clothing for their families.

The Ohio election was held yesterday under the same chilling rain we had here, no doubt. If Foreaker gets beaten it will be blamed on "too much rain;" if Hoadly don't come out right, the reason given may be "too wet" and if the prohibitionists find their grog unusually thin, they will say "too much water." So Tuesday was bound to be a bad day for somebody.

The Democrats of the Empire state are making it lively for the Republicans, and will give Davenport such a shaking up in November as will make him think he was struck by an infant earthquake and that a Hill had covered him. The Democracy are harmonious and that means a great deal in New York, and with the National administration in sympathy there is is a big help which for the last quarter of a century went to the enemy.

The people of this state are familiar with Boss Quay's connection with the Pittsburg riot bill bribers. The following resolution was passed by a conference of Methodist ministers at Scranton, in 1880: "In view of the notorious corruption connected with the Legislature of Pennsylvania, we, the ministers of Wyoming conference, residing in the state, pray the board of pardons, the judge of the court and the governor of the state, that the persons lately convicted of bribery and corruption be brought to speedy punishment, that their great crime be not condoned, and that the board of pardons, the judge of the court, and the governor be notified of the action of this conference."

Quay was one of the pardon board and took the lead in Kemble's pardon.

The State Sunday School Convention of Pennsylvania is to meet at Sunbury, commencing Tuesday evening, October 20, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. An attractive program is being arranged. Eminent Sunday School workers will take a part in the proceedings, and a feast of good things may be expected. Each county is entitled to ten delegates, and cities of twenty thousand population to three additional delegates. Arrangements have been made for a reduction of fare over all railroads centering in Sunbury, to all persons attending the convention. For particulars regarding railroads, address Mr. Jacob Shipman, Sunbury. Pennsylvania now ranks a Banner State, all the counties being organized auxiliary to the State and International work. A large delegation may be expected, and the approaching convention will doubtless be of rare interest. Delegates are requested to address Mr. G. W. Deppen, Sunbury, in regard to entertainment, prior to Oct. 10th.

RAILWAY WARS.

The wars between the different railways throughout the country has caused the Baltimore *Sun* to remark "that a striking demonstration of the effect of the long continued war of rates between the great East and West trunk lines is seen in the repetition of a quarterly dividend of one-half of one per cent. by the New York Central railway in lieu of the two per cent. that road has, until a recent period, been in the habit of paying. It is a circumstance of the same color as the decrease of $697,833 in the net earnings of the Pennsylvania railway system in August, 1885, as compared with the earnings of the same month in 1884, and the loss of $2,800,000 for the eight months ending August 31, 1885, when compared with those of the like period of 1884, and of $4,585,000 when compared with those of 1883." These facts explain the readiness of the presidents of the trunk lines at their recent meeting to advance westbound freight rates from 40 to 60 cents per 100 pounds, and their resolution requesting Western lines to advance eastbound rates to a corresponding extent. The enormous losses suffered by the parties to the freight war have brought about several notable railroad events, such as the purchase of the West Shore by the New York Central and the acquisition of the South Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Railway Company. To be fruitful these transactions must be followed by a third, and it is not unlikely that the anxiety of New York and Philadelphia railroad magnates, to secure peace and paying rates, will lead them to seek to placate their most formidable competitor, the Baltimore and Ohio, by such concessions in regard to the line of the latter between Philadelphia and New York as will fully protect its interests as a handler of Western and Southern traffic destined to New York. If they have it in their power to offer favorable terms to the Baltimore and Ohio in regard to its use of existing lines, they would, perhaps, rather do that than compel the Baltimore and Ohio to build a road of its own between Philadelphia and New York, which would hurt the business of the New York Central and Pennsylvania roads a great deal more than the West Shore in its short period of independent existence was ever able to do. That the Baltimore and Ohio would enter into an "alliance" with any other corporation engaged as a rival in the transportation of Western and Southern products to New York, however, on such conditions that the Baltimore and Ohio should be dependent upon its rival for communication with New York, is an idea which would not be readily entertained by those familiar with the history of the road, and the expressions attributed to President Garret on the subject would indicate that the interests of the company are in no danger on that account.

QUAY OR DAY.

In Pennsylvania the opposition of the Independent Republicans is assuming shape by organization. In Philadelphia there have been several meetings of anti-machine Republicans and they do not mean to let Boss Quay have a walk over. If it was right for the Independents to oppose Beaver it is doubly so to oppose Quay who is the head boss under Cameron and has done his bidding at all times and under all circumstances.

Quay is the candidate of the monopolies and will have their warmest support. He has been a most faithful servant to them. Men who have damned the monopolists in years past—and there are thousands of Republicans who have done so—can not consistently vote for Mr. Quay for State treasurer. Now, for once, they have an opportunity of voting as they talked by supporting Mr. Day who is the opposite of Mr. Quay, the arch corruptor of our politics and the right hand man of corporations.

We must have good men in all important places if we want to reform the abuses all have complained of for years. Mr. Day is a business man and stands at the head of his class in Philadelphia. Mr. Quay is a boss and stands at the head of his class in the state.

EXPLOSION AT HELL-GATE.

The explosion of Flood Rock in New York harbor, on Saturday, was a grand success and a magnificent spectacle. It was the most tremendous explosion in the world's history. Six acres of solid rock, which has made it dangerous for vessels, were shattered and shivered and with immense columns of water sent 200 feet in the air, in an instant, by the touch of the battery by a little girl of Engineer Newton. It is the successful result of nine years' work of boring, mining and charging the rock with 48,000 dynamite cartridges, all set off at once by electricity. Long Island was shaken as by the shock of an earthquake. Thousands of people witnessed the grand spectacle.

MERCANTILF FAILURES.

The mercantile failures in the United States for the third quarter of the year, ending September 30, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number 2,193, as against 2,346 in the corresponding quarter of 1884. The liabilities show a remarkable decline, amounting in the last quarter to $23,800,000, as compared with $65,000,000 in the third quarter of 1884. For the nine months ending with September the failures show a slight increase in number over those of last year, but a very marked decline in liabilities. For the nine months in 1885 the failures foot up in number 8,167, as compared with 7,856 for the first nine months of 1884, an increase of 311. The liabilities, however, for the first nine months of 1885 were only $97,000,000, as compared with $181,000,000 of liabilities in the first nine months of 1884.

The failures throughout the Dominion of Canada for the quarter ending Sept. 30, amount in number to 254, as compared with 227 for the corresponding quarter of 1884. The liabilities, however, show a marked decline for the third quarter of 1885. The liabilities are $1,911,000, while the liabilities for the corresponding quarter of 1884 were $4,112,000. For the first nine months of 1885 the total failures number 944, as compared with 979 for the first nine months of 1884. But the liabilities show a remarkable decline amounting for the first nine months of 1885 to a trifle over $7,000,000, while in 1884 for the first nine months the liabilities amounted to $14,855,000.

FOUR CALVES COST $20,000.

Men often make bigger calves of themselves than an actual calf. At Waterloo, Iowa, the lawsuit known as the "Jones county calf suit" has been concluded in the Circuit Court. It was an action brought by Robert Johnson against E. V. Miller and six other defendants for $10,000 for malicious prosecution. Eleven years ago John Foreman, of Jones county, had four calves stolen, and about the same time Robert Johnson, a neighboring farmer, bought some calves for S. D. Potter, of Green county. These calves proved to be the ones stolen from Foreman. Soon after this Johnson was prosecuted by the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Jones county for the theft of the calves. He was tried twice and acquitted, and in 1877 brought suit against seven members of the association for malicious prosecution, alleging that they did not have sufficient cause for commencing the action.

The case has been before the courts ever since and has been tried five times at different places, and each time except one the plaintiff received a verdict running from $3,000 to $7,500, but each time the verdict has been set aside. The jury last week awarded $7,000. The costs, attorneys' fees and expenses entailed upon all parties to the litigation growing out of the theft of the calves is estimated at over $20,000, and several prosperous farmers have been regarded bankrupt, while the calves in the first place were not worth over $50.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Ohio election, as we go to press, seems to point to a probable defeat of Hoadly and the election of Foraker, republican, for govern, with the legislature in doubt. 15,000 majority for Foraker.

A SIX-ACRE BLAST.

Hell Gate Sent Heavenward With Dynamite.

New York, October 11.—The blowing up of Flood Rock was a magnificent and wonderful spectacle, and was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of poople. The shock felt like an earthquake, and was received throughout New York and Brooklyn, making the houses tremble and shaking down a few ceilings near the scene of the explosion, but doing no serious damage anywhere.

Around a little yellow house on Astoria Island, were gathered the lucky few who were to see the touch that would blow the big rock to pieces.

An experiment was made with the cables. A fuse on the rock was promptly discharged and the wires were found to be in good working order. Then there was only one thing left to be done—to make connections with the explosives in the rock. It was not a very pleasant task, for once the connection was made, if anyone should happen to touch the instrument on shore, good-by to the rock and any one then on it. Generl Newton thought it was his business to make that connection, and after seeing to the safety of the instrument, he set out once more on his steamboat Runaway with his son, a lad of 15. Lieutenant Derby, who knows all about the work, and who seems rather to like dynamite, went a'ong too. When they came back all right, the people began to think about themselves. Nothing remained but to touch a button, and then that 280,000 pounds of dynamite and rackarock in the bowels of the rock yonder just 1,000 feeet away would go off and do its work.

The photographers, who were aiming at the rock from every conceivable point of view, bent their entire souls upon their work.

——An exchange says: Look out for two swindlers that are going around this state. One of them purports to be after crop statistics, and the other has a remonstrance against heavy taxes. Both ask farmers to sign their names to papers which afterwards turn up as promissory notes.

SENATOR WALLACE ON THE WITNESS STAND.

He Tells What His Aim was in Building the Beech Creek Road.

Philadelphia, October 6.—The railroad hearing before Examiner Weiss was occupied this morning by the examination of ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace, who is President of the Beech Creek Railroad, and has been since its organization.

"My own purpose," said Senator Wallace, "in organizing the company, was to endeavor to get a market for coal I owned in Clearfield county and to aid in the development of the locality in which I live. The Tyrone and Clearfield road was sending over all the freights it could carry, and I thought greater railroad facilities were demanded in the interests of that section. New York capital was interested and our purpose was to make an alliance with the Pine Creek road, which was the connecting line between Williamsport and Jerey Shore and with the Reading Railroad, then with the Pine Creek going north, General Magee's system of roads, known as the Fall Brook Company's system, going north, and with the New York Central, thus enabling us to take coal from the hill and send it to tidewater, to Philadelphia and New York harbors, into Central and Western New York and into New England by alliance with roads at Albany. There is no other line in existence by which the coal could reach tidewater, except one from Philipsburg, which was the Tyrone and Clearfield, having connections with the Bald Eagle Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads."

President George DeB. Keim, of the Reading Railroad Company, the next witness, testified that he first heard of the proposed transfer of South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek roads on July 18. Mr. Twombley had been in the city, and on that morning Mr. Keim rode with him as far as Trenton, on his way back to New York. As a part of that understanding the Beech Creek and South Pennsylvania would take a different form. Mr. Keim then rehearsed the various stages of the negotiations of the transfer of the South Pennsylvania road, as far as they came within his knowledge, and the views obtained from Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends at interviews with the Reading representatives.

Stephen W. White, Secretary of the Northern Central road, and Assistant Secretary of the Pennsylvania Company, gave information about the holders of stock in the Northern Central. He described the route, connections and branches of that road, and sketched the history of the railroad before and since the time when it became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

The hearing then adjourned until tomorrow morning. It is expected that Pittsburg witnesses largely interested in the South Pennsylvania will testify tomorrow.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HER MOTHER.

An Illinois Man Just Out of Jail Commits a Shocking Double Tragedy.

Geneva, Ill., Oct. 6.—"There's enough to pay a first-class funeral and I guess we'll have one," expressed Albert Cook as he laid upon the table in front of his wife a wallet containing over $300. Then he began shooting at her with a revolver. She screamed and fled, miraculously escaping being hit. This happened three weeks ago. This morning Cook stole into his wife's bedroom, where she and her mother were sleeping, and woke them with, "Well, I am here."

"What do you want?" his mother-in-law asked.

"You know d—n well what I want," he replied.

"She has not done anything," pleaded his mother-in-law, becoming alarmed.

"I'll show you d—— quick," exclaimed Cook. Then, drawing a revolver, he shot twice at his mother-in-law, killing her instantly. Turning to his wife he fired five shots at her and fled. She died from her wounds. The double tragedy occurred at early daybreak in a farm house in Campton, near Geneva, Kane county. Albert Cook married Nellie Butt in Campton 12 years ago. They have not lived happily, and have separated several times for short periods.

Huntingdon, Oct. 9.—Serious trouble is threatening at the Dry Hollow iron ore mines, in Warrior's Mark twp., this county, on account of the retention of Italian and Hungarian miners. The mines are operated by the same company that recently discharged all the foreigners from their works at Saxton, and the residents in the vicinity of the mines as well as the American miners are insisting that the same policy shall be pursued there. The complaints are that these Italians and Hungarians are so filthy in their habits as to be unfit for decent people to associate with, and that women in the neighborhood are in danger of attack from them. Not much is said about the difference in wages for which they are willing to work, but this has much to do with the feeling against them. Violence and rioting are apprehended unless the company comes to a prompt decision to send them away.

Milliken's Operatic Comedy Company opened their second week at the Criterion by the presentation of "Niniche" an adaptation by Col. Milliken, of the play in which Judic will be seen to best advantage during her tour of the cities of the United States, commencing at Wallack's Theatre, New York, Oct. 1. The exceeding favorable impression created by the company last week in "Madame Boniface" was more than sustained, and both company and play achieved a complete success. Lucette, as Niniche, was, if possible, more charming than as "Madame Boniface," and is fully entitled to the position claimed for her by her manager, Col. Milliken, to be the clever est woman in her line of business on the American stage. The support was excellent throughout.—Chicago *Telegram*, September 16, '85.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

A Reminiscence of the Past.

From a letter of Maj. C. H. Shriner—so familiarly known to our people as Charley Shriner—we make the following interesting extract, relative to a campaign which is still fresh in the memory of the editor of the REPORTER:

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 1, '85.

HON. F. KURTZ:— * * * *

Your good old father and I have been friends forty years ago. (God bless him.) I will never forget when Gov. Packer and I went to see him in 1849. Packer was then our democratic nominee for State Senator. The "Bellefonte faction" was down on Packer, and had got out John W. Maynard to run against him as a volunteer democrat. Packer, you may remember, made a speech in Aaronsburg, tho' you was but a young man then. Your father was then printing a German paper, the "Berichter," I think. At any rate, it was a power among the German democrats in old Centre. Packer knew this and was very anxious to gain your father's friendship and good will. He well knew that defeat was certain with your father's paper and influence against him, and knew also that his Bellefonte enemies were rich and powerful, and had tried the use of "strong arguments" to induce him to go against him. Judge Burnside (the younger) was for Maynard, and had a great deal of influence in Centre. His father-in-law, "old Simon," of "Winnebago" memory, was then serving his first term in the U. S. Senate as a democrat. Simon was against Packer, whom he considered a rival for the U. S. Senate. There it was, those powerful men and combinations were at work to defeat Packer. Under the circumstances Packer was of course exceedingly anxious to have the good will of your father and German paper. I will never forget that Aaronsburg meeting in 1849. It was held in a large barn belonging to Maj. Gross. The meeting was not so large as many others held in Aaronsburg, but it was far reaching and powerful in its effect. It broke up the Bellefonte opposition, elected a democratic senator, and a democratic governor for Pennsylvania. I had been over the county with Packer, and he proved the most powerful stump speaker I ever heard, but he had no moral courage. He was afraid the Maynard men would come to the meeting and vote us down and pass resolutions in favor of Maynard, scatter them in Lycoming and Clinton counties and thus aid his enemies in those counties. But he was mistaken. Judge Stronecker, who was for Maynard, threw cold water on the meeting and kept the Maynard men at home. Packer was then aspiring to be governor, and he well knew if he was beaten for state senator in a strong democratic district like Centre, Clinton and Lycoming, that would be the end of him. We had strong Packer resolutions, denouncing disorganizing traitors to the democratic party, &c., and passed them by acclamation. Packer made one of his eloquent and soul-stirring speeches, but as the larger part of those present were Germans some of his eloquence was wasted on the 'desert air." As Packer could not speak German, I repeated his speech as best I could in that language to the meeting, which then adjourned with tremendous cheers for Packer. After the meeting I went with Packer to your father's office, and Packer ordered a large number of "extras" printed with the proceedings of the meeting and that night sent out riders on horseback to scatter the proceedings over three counties. That ended the Maynard campaign. We had no telegraph in those days, but the next morning Bellefonte was full of "Berichters" with the resolutions for Packer passed at the great democratic meeting in Aaronsburg. Judge Maynard was in Bellefonte at that time, and at once withdrew from the campaign, and the old Whig party then ran Andy Curtin against Packer, who was elected of course in that strong democratic district, and in 1857 was elected governor. How little did we think then that he (Packer) would be the last democratic governor, for that generation, or that Curtin would be his successor! or stranger still, that Curtin would ever be a democratic congressman! Politics makes strange bedfellows; indeed, it does. I don't say this to disparage Curtin, nor to cast a doubt on his democracy. He is a natural democrat and can't be anything else. God Almighty made him for a democrat; yes, and your district ought to be proud of him and keep him there in harness, like John Quincy Adams, till he dies. He is an honor to your state and his speeches in Congress are read in Illinois and all over the great west as eager as in Penn'a. His "Fitz John Porter" speech will live as a model of patriotic eloquence as long as this Republic, and yet some of your men want to throw him over board, and send that "leedle" fellow Dill! or worse yet, that poor ignoramus, Baker!—only think of it! Why, seventy regiments of such fellows would not make one man like Curtin. He is the great man of the old Keystone; he is one of the few men that Congress will listen to. His speeches are read and admired wherever the English language is spoken. Gov. Curtin has a national reputation and, if younger, would make an elegant candidate for our next president. CHAS. H. SHRINER.

INTERPRETING A NEW LAW.

A decision, the first under a new act, and therefore regarded as one of much importance, has just been delivered by Judge Reeder, at Easton. The legislature at its last session passed a bill providing that hereafter in the trial of causes where either side is entitled to four challenges, twenty jurors shall be summoned from the panel and of these each side shall have the right to strike off four, leaving twelve to serve on the case. The act is an amendment of section 140 of the acts of 1834. In the trial of a criminal case there arose the question whether this new law applied to cases in the quarter sessions, and the position taken by the council differed. It resulted in the decision that the act did apply to courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer. "Whenever the right to challenge is limited by the terms of criminal procedure act of four challenges." In cases in oyer and terminer, where defendants are entitled to twenty challenges, the law is not applicable and the old mode is in vogue.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The band is doing very well with Wm. Brown as instructor.

The winter term of school will open with Prof. W. P. Hosterman as teacher of the grammar school, Prof. W. A. Krise the 2d grade and Miss Maggie Hanna the 3d grade. Thanks to our directors for making such good selections for instructors.

The early whistle of the steam horse is heard no more. The train goes east at 6:35 a. m. and 2:20 p. m.; west at 9:05 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.

The west bound train on Friday afternoon run over Samuel Pick's cow and instantly killed her.

The change of time on the railroad will take several families from our town, but later news from Mr. Westfall says that they should not make any arrangements to move as they do not expect to run very long on this schedule, but think Spring Mills will be the junction. We hope so.

Wm. From, the miller, is kept very busy.

Fred Gray was home, Saturday, making arrangements to move to Lock Haven, about the first of November. His son is taking his place here.

Wm. F. Rearick is head clerk in I. J. Grenoble's store.

Rev. Heckman's protracted meeting is still in progress, with six or more seekers.

A singing class is being raised by C. A. Krape for Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Linden Hall.

Thieves broke into Mr. Glenn's photograph car on Saturday night and carried away some of its contents.

Wm. McCool and wife are visiting his parents. She expects to make a western trip. Mr. McCool will go into the book business here.

Mrs. Woods died Friday morning, 9th, and burried on Monday, aged 71 years and 10 days. She being a member of the Union S. S. for 34 years the school gathered in the graveyard, with a large number of friends and relatives, to pay her their last respects. She was a friend and helper in the time of need, and the S. S. and town and neighbors will miss her. The sermon was preached by Rev. Hammil and was very interesting and instructive.

MILLHEIM.

The greater part of Musser & Smith's new hardware building is nearly ready for the roof.

J. P. Gephart was in town on Monday.

The "Day of Rest" is the day for chestnuts, that is on the boys' side.

J. W. Stover is the new clerk at the Bee Hive grocery.

Rev. C. W. Wasson, the new U. B. minister, arrived in town on Monday.

Miss Maggie Miller left for her home in Centre Hall on Monday.

A. Harter was to Bellefonte on Monday. SHITTLEGOVEL.

THE DEPTH OF SLEEP.

Two of Vierordt's pupils, Moninghoff and Piesbergen, have made the depth of sleep the subject of an investigation. They worked upon the principle that the depth of sleep is proportional to the strength of the sensory stimulus necessary to awaken the sleeper—that is, to call forth some decisive sign of awakened consciousness. As a sensory stimulus they made use of the auditory sensation produced by dropping a lead ball from a given height. The strength of the stimulus was reckoned, in accordance with some recent investigations of Vierordt, as increasing, not directly as the height, but as the 0.50 power of the height. For a perfectly healthy man, the curve which they give shows that for the first hour the slumber is very light; after one hour and fifteen minutes the depth of sleep increases rapidly and reaches its maximum point at one hour and forty-five minutes; the curve then falls quickly to about two hours and fifteen minutes and afterward more gradually. At about four hours and thirty minutes there is a second small rise, which reaches its maximum at five hours and thirty minutes, after which the curve again gradually approaches the base line until the time of awakening. Experiments made upon persons not perfectly healthy, or after having made some exertion, give curves of a different form.

DIPHTHERIA INCREASING.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8.—An epidemic of diphtheria is overrunning Saxton and the parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties of which it is the centre, the number of cases having greatly increased within the last few days, and the Board of Health of the borough are adopting every means of stamping out the disease. The public schools have closed and the churches and Sunday schools will not be opened until the danger subsides. All houses are quarantined and children under 18 years of age are prohibited from loitering or congregating in the streets or other public places. There is the most intense alarm among the people.

A female tramp, with five dogs as her inseparable companions, is wandering about in Massachusetts. She carries her wedding dress with her tied up in a bag. The story runs that her intended husband was shot down while standing by her side, the ball of the assassin coming through a window. Since then the woman has been a vagabond, and refuses all tenders of hospitality unless her dogs may occupy the room with her.

MALARIAL DISEASES.

A sure and effectual prevention and cure is found in Simmons Liver Regulator. It is originated in the south, and there achieved its great fame for diseases of that section.

DEATH IN THE DESERT.

White angel from the cloudless sky,
Slow in a silver mist descending,
Hasten to come! for life is ending;
I feel it ebbing fast away,
Absorbed into the burning day;
Leave me not here alone to die!

Far in cool England o'er the sea,
Dear wife and child with deep heart-yearning
Look vainly forth for my returning.
The same great sun whose ruthless spear
Drinks up my parching life-blood here,
Shines on our homestead happily.

Shines sweetly on the grassy down,
Upon the river's crystal mazes;
On quiet pastures deep with daisies,
On summer cornfields waxing gold,
On dewy flowers that fringe the fold,
On stretching moorland broad and brown.

The sultry south-wind's fevered breath
Across the fatal desert panting,
The long hot ray, undimm'd, unslanting,
The boundless leagues of glaring sand,
The aching waste of level land,
Grow round and scorch my soul in death.

Up-gazing into starry eyes,
It is not death to die thus sweetly.
Stoop down, white angel, bear me fleetly,
Upon thy breast reclining so,
To where cool waters ever flow
Through twilight fields of Paradise.

FULFILLED.

Lighting his cigar, Albert Melville strolled leisurely along Rocky Beach, on his way to the little inlet, whose white cliffs were gleaming in the distance.

The tide was coming in, and as he lifted his hat to enjoy the freshening breeze one could see that his face was very handsome, artistically speaking.

Still there was a shifting and treacherous look in the dark eyes, and which portrayed but too truthfully the man's insincere and fickle nature.

As his eyes caught the flutter of a white dress a complacent smile touched his lips.

Pretty Eveline Gray was waiting in the little inlet, where she had waited for him so many times during the last two months.

Albert Melville knew, as well as if he held it against his own, how fast that little heart was beating now at the sound of his footsteps.

He could see in imagination the rosy waves breaking over the pure check, each one brighter and more tumultuous than the last.

He could see the smile that parted the sweet, sensitive mouth, and the eager look in the brightening eyes.

He had spent a very pleasant summer at Rocky Beach, and pretty Eveline had done much to make it so; but he was to leave it on the morrow. How would she receive it? Especially the announcement that he considered it his duty to make known to her.

"For the little thing is getting to be altogether too fond of me," he mused, as, with an eager cry of joy, the radiant face hid itself on his shoulder.

To this hackneyed man of the world there was something very fresh and sweet in the innocent love he had won. The mute adoration in all her looks and ways was like sweet incense to a vanity that was insatiable.

But everything, however pleasant, comes to an end, and so must this.

"I am glad that you didn't disappoint me on this, my last visit here, Eve."

There was a startled look in the soft blue eyes that were lifted to his.

"The last visit, Albert?"

"Yes; I leave Rocky Beach tomorrow."

There was something in the tone, even more than the words, that struck coldly on that gentle and loving heart.

"But you will return, of course."

"Possibly I may some time next summer, should Mrs. Melville's fancy lead this way."

"Mrs. Melville! Oh! you refer to your mother."

"Oh! no; I am to be married next week, as perhaps you have heard."

As though he had not carefully kept the knowledge from her.

"You—you are jesting, Arthur. Ah! I see you are saying this to try my love. But surely you have no need to do that."

There was a forced smile on the white lips that uttered these words, and an entreating look in the eyes that was pitiful to see.

But either it did not move the man to whom it was directed or he believed that it would be more merciful to let the blow be swift and sure.

"My dear child, you cannot surely have considered our harmless and pleasant flirtation as anything serious?"

"Answer me only this one question, Albert Melville; are you going to be married?"

"Yes; I have been engaged to Miss Montrose nearly a year."

Melville spoke with apparent calmness, but he was inwardly frightened at the terrible look that came over that young face.

"Eva, don't give way thus; be a woman!"

"Ah! if she had been less so!

As white and still as the dead she lay in the glistenings and at his feet!

The tide at its height, always swept over the place where they stood, and Melville well knew that the advancing water would soon cut them off from any chance of retreat.

Taking up the prostrate form, he sprang over the rocks to the mainland, depositing it beneath the shade of some bushes higher up.

After a few minutes of anxious suspense the blue eyes opened, looking into his with a troubled, bewildered expression, as though she but dimly comprehended what had happened.

So far as such a heart could be, Melville's was touched with pity.

"My dear girl, I did not dream that you would take the ending of our little romance so hard as this."

Eva flung off the hand that rested on hers with a gesture of loathing. Springing to her feet, she turned upon his face a look that he never forgot to his dying day.

"Monster! and do you think that it will end thus! Your punishment is to come!"

Albert Melville retraced his way to the hotel, smiling as he recalled that tragic tone and look.

But there was a time when those words were brought home to his heart and conscience with a terrible significance.

On the same day of Albert Melville's marriage Eveline Gray was carried to the asylum a raving maniac.

Mrs. Melville stood upon the broad portico of Rocky Beach House, looking out upon the waters.

A nurse-girl stood near by, holding in her arms a beautiful black-eyed babe.

As they stood there a girl stepped up on the further end of the portico.

She was very fantastically attired: wearing a wreath of flowers around her head, a necklace of shells around her neck, and bracelets of the same around her wrists and arms.

"It's crazy Eva, ma'am'" replied the girl, in reply to Mrs. Melville's question; "you needn't be afraid of her; she's as gentle and as harmless as a lamb, poor thing!"

"What made her so?" inquired the lady in a low tone, her countenance denoting both pity and interest as she encountered the large, glittering eyes, that were fixed so intently upon her.

"She was crossed in love, I've heard say, ma'am; though I don't know just how it happened. She was real wild when she was first taken, so they had to send her to the 'sylum. But she's quiet enough now; though the doctors do say that she'll never be quite right again.

Eva moved up to the place where they stood, still keeping her eyes fixed intently on Mrs. Melville's face.

"Are you Albert Melville's wife?"

"Yes."

"And is that his child?" inquired the girl, pointing to the babe that was crowing and laughing in the arms of its nurse.

"Yes," said the young mother, glancing at it with a proud and happy smile; "it is his babe and mine."

"I've been expecting you!"

"Have you?" said Mrs. Melville, humoring the supposed vagary of her unfortunate visitor. "And you are glad to see us, I hope?"

"Very glad."

After this Eva came daily—always bringing some offering of seashells or curious stones. She took a great deal of notice of the child, fondling and caressing it in their rambles together on the beach.

Mrs. Melville had seemed strongly attracted toward her from the first, manifesting for her, in various ways, the sympathy and interest she inspired.

As Albert Melville sprang out upon the platform he looked around with a disappointed air.

He had expected to see his wife at the station.

"Where is Mrs. Melville Margaret?" he inquired as soon as he reached the hotel.

"She went out walking about two hours ago, sir, She said she'd be back in a few minutes, and I was just thinkin' it was queer she didn't come."

"Which way did she go?"

"Toward Inlet Cove, sir."

"Toward Inlet Cove?" Why, the tide has been in more than an hour."

"Who went with her?"

"Eveline Gray, sir. They call her crazy Eva—"

Without waiting for the girl to complete her sentence Melville rushed from the house, taking the nearest way to the cove.

As he expected, the waves were sweeping over the place, entirely submerging it.

He gazed wildly around, calling aloud in the extremity of his grief and terror.

But no voice replied to him: not a living object was in sight.

When the tide went out he found them. There lay the fair, young mother, holding her babe closely to her bosom.

And there, too, lay the golden-haired, blue-eyed girl whose brain he had crazed and whose heart he had broken.

Then he remembered the words she had spoken, remembered them as a prophecy fulfilled: "Your punishment is to come!"

The English Race.

During the last one hundred years the English race has multiplied fivefold, the Russian fourfold, the German two-and-a-half fold and the other European races in a smaller proportion, Italy having nearly doubled and France and Spain having added fifty per cent. to their population. An easy problem would be to find the length of time before the English race will rule the world.

Hettie Green.

Hettie Green is the sharpest woman on Wall street, and the richest woman in New York. She is over forty years old, and she numbers her fortune by as many millions as there are years in her life. Her mother was somewhat of an heiress, and her father had increased the family pile to $9,000,000 at the time of his death. This fortune Hettie, as the only child, inherited, and she at once went to work to increase it. Much of her fortune was invested in ships, but these she considered dangerous, and sold them and placed the proceeds in good interest-paying mortgages. She bought these mortgages of small towns all over England, traveling about and investigating the securities for herself. Shortly after her father's death a maiden aunt of hers died and left her $4,000,000 more. The $13,000 000 that Hettie Green thus inherited she had increased by careful speculation to about $20,000,000 at the time she married E. H. Green, of New York. Miss Hettie had an ante-nuptial contract with him, whereby he agreed to pay all of the household expenses and to leave her property of $20,000,000 and more in her own name. After her wedding she kept up her business work, and through her husband got into Wall street speculation. She did the speculating herself, however, and made while her husband lost. She could buy large blocks of stock and would bull and bear the market as she thought best. She has made money right along, and is now said to be worth forty odd millions. She is very economical withal, and though her income must be several millions a year, her total household expenses are not over $5,000. She rides down Broadway in a five-cent 'bus, carrying perhaps $100,000 in her reticule, and she used to walk to parties through the snow, pulling old woollen stockings over her shoes to keep her feet dry and save buying rubbers. When she got to the place of entertainment she would pull off her socks and hang them on the hat rack to dry. She kept her silver and securities at John Cisco's bank, and the bankers say she came periodically to the bank with a box of whiting and polished her silver herself. When Cisco failed, not long ago, it took two cabs to carry away the plate, and the securities which Mrs. Green had on deposit were found to be over $25,000,000. Hettie Green has two children, a boy and a girl. The girl is thirteen and the boy fourteen years old. The boy is an invalid, but his mother says she intends to make him the richest man in America. If she keeps on piling up money at her present rate she will probably succeed.

In the Holy City.

Sir Charles Warren was the officer who so courageously entered the desert of Sinai after the late Egyptian war, when he succeeded in capturing the murderers of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Sharrington, and bringing them to justice. He has since been appointed to the command of the force operating in South Africa against the Boers. The result of his labors in Jerusalem and that of his fellow explorers is a magnificent atlas published last year by the Palestine exploration fund, containing a most elaborate series of maps, plans, elevations and engravings, which reproduce the sacred city in all its most striking features, accompanied by a handsome volume of descriptive matter. We are thus able to base an account of the ancient topography of the city on data more exact than any previously acquired, and to read the ancient historic accounts by the light of ascertained facts, instead of guessing at probabilities by the aid of descriptions, which, however carefully written, are still, as descriptions must be, vague where the student requires most exactitude and deficient where he most wishes for details.

But the really great work which recent investigation has accomplished has mainly reference, not so much to such details as these, which must always remain more or less matters of speculation, as to the settlement of controversies affecting the topographical questions connected with ancient Jerusalem. First, in regard to points upon which all are now agreed. There is no doubt about the Mount of Olives and the brook Kedron. It is agreed that the temple stood on the spur immediately west of the Kedron, and that the southern tongue of this spur was called Ophel. It is also agreed that the flat valley west of this spur is that to which Josephus applies the name Tyropæan, though there was a diversity as to the exact course of the valley, which has now been set at rest by the collection of the rock levels within the city.

It is also agreed by all authorities that the high southwestern hill, to which the name of Sion has been applied since the fourth century, is that which Josephus calls the upper city or upper Market place. The site of the pool of Siloam is also undisputed, and certain natural features have been determined, which serve as data on which to construct the walls of the ancient city and fix the site and area of the temple enclosure in the time of Herod. There is still some controversy in regard to the exact position and course of the city walls prior to its destruction by Titus, but this is chiefly maintained by those who are fatally affected in their religious sentiments. There is also a difference of opinion in regard to the area of the temple building. Practically, however, this point has been settled by the great weight of authority on one side, which affirms that the present Haram enclosure, in which are situated the mosque of Omar and the sacred stone, represent the area of Herod's temple, only one or two standing out for a restriction of this area.

If the Turkish government would only allow explorations to be made under the platform of the dome of the rock, the very rock upon which Abraham is supposed to have been ordered to sacrifice Isaac, and if the examination of the closed chambers known to exist on the north and east sides of this platform could be carried out, the controversy might be set at rest by actual discovery. Of the temple of Solomon little is known, though it is possible that the great scarps in the present British cemetery may be as old as the time of David, or the eleventh century before Christ. They are, without doubt, the oldest existing remains in Jerusalem, and formed part of the ramparts of the upper city.

Ghosts as Witnesses.

In 1632 a woman called Anna Walker was murdered in the west of England, and her ghost appeared to James Graham and told him that two men named Walker and Sharp, had killed her and had hidden her body in a coal pit—at least so Graham said. The body was found as described, and the two men who had been denounced by the ghost were tried at Durham, convicted and executed, but they protested their innocence to the last.

On the 10th of June, 1754, Duncan Terig and A. B. MacDonald were tried in Edinburgh for murder, the chief witness against them being Alexander McPherson, who stated that the ghost of the murdered man had appeared to him and told him the story of the crime, informing him where "its" body would be found. In this case, however, the ghost's description of the place where the body lay was so confused that the locality could not be identified, and the prisoners were acquitted.

The most suggestive case, however, occurred at Warwick in 1771. The account in an old magazine of the period states that "a man dreamed that a neighbor of his appeared to him with 'stabs and wounds' on his body, and told him that he had been murdered by 'a certain person.'" That person was accordingly tried for murder at the Warwick assizes, and the jury was about to convict him when Lord Chief Justice Raymond, before whom the case was tried, interposed and "ordered the crier to call the ghost, which he did three times without effect." Whereupon the judge gave the jury a lecture upon the folly of credulity, and told them that he very much suspected that the man who said he had seen the ghost was himself the murderer; which was afterward proved to be the case, and that man was hanged.

The Tailed Men of Paraguay.

If the Ensayo Medico of Caracaas, a journal unearthed by the Lancet, may be believed, the seeming impossibility of a tailed man need no longer prove a stumbling block to the faith of would-be evolutionists. In the last issue to hand of this print the following paragraph occurs: "There has just been an interesting discovery in Paraguay of a tribe of Indians furnished with tails. One day a number of workmen belonging to Tacara Tayu were engaged in cutting grass, when their mules were attacked by Guayacugan Indians, and some of them killed. The workmen pursued them, and succeeded in capturing a little boy of 8 years of age. He was taken to Senor Francisco Golrochoe at Posedas, and it was then discovered that he had a tail 10 inches long. The boy says that he has a brother who has a tail as long as his own, and that all the tribe have tails." There are clearly no half measures about these tails, and if boys of eight have them 10 inches long there is no saying what may be the length of the tail of a full grown man. It would have added to the interest of this information if we had been further told how the tails are worn—whether proudly aloft like that of a colley or in the downcast manner of a cow.

Peculiarities of Pike's Peak.

The sensation at the Peak is of being in a vacuum. You look at your neighbor and see him in an etherealized sort of way. You seem and he seems to be distinctly different from yourself in less exalted regions. The atmosphere is like a crystal, and you are the center of it. I defy anybody to tell a lie on top of Pike's Peak. I believe the lonesome, solemn place, where for all the world you can scarcely get air enough to breathe, to be a very palace of truth.

Napoleonic Sheets.

The first Napoleon slept in hollands for sheets, the Bourbons in cambric, and Napoleon III. in ordinary linen.

"The Seven Stars of the Mysterious Ten and the Daughters of the Sepulcher" is the dazzling title of a colored assessment life insurance association of Texas.

One of the Mexican editors who was here on that excursion a few months ago thought he was actually paying Pittsburgh a compliment when he called it "the workhouse of America."

Jackson and Lee.

In response to questions relating to military men he was associated with, Gen. Gordon said:

"Stonewall Jackson was one of the most wonderful men upon a field of battle that I ever saw. He was monumental. In execution and in overcoming the obstacles and meeting the emergencies of the moment he was simply unapproachable. I mean he was superior to Gen. Lee. As a general to command an army Gen. Lee was far abler. He had a comprehensive intellect, a wider range of vision and a greater genius than Jackson for conducting war upon a vast scale, taking in all the multitudinous detail. He could plan better than Jackson; but Jackson could execute better than Lee. If I were at the head of an army, I would sooner have Jackson for a lieutenant than Lee. If I were a lieutenant I would sooner have Lee for a commander than Jackson. I remember at one battle Gen Jackson dashed up like a tornado to where Gen Lee was watching the progress of the contest. Reining in his prancing horse, Gen Jackson said: 'Gen. Lee, the move you have ordered on the left is all wrong, and is not being made as it should be made.'"

"'Why so?' said Gen. Lee in his quiet, earnest way.

"Because the topography will not admit of it," said Jackson.

"But my engineers," said Lee, "made the report upon which these movements are based."

"Well, your engineers don't know anything about it," blurted out Jackson, in his blunt way,

"How do you know, Gen. Jackson? You have not been gone from my side but a moment."

"I have been all along the line," said Jackson, "and know that we are moving wrong."

"But who will change and direct the movement?" said General Lee.

"I will," said Jackson.

"Very well, proceed," replied Lee, and away Jackson went like the whirlwind. When Lee had given his orders at first, Jackson, as was his custom, had dashed along the entire line of battle six miles long, taking in every point at a glance, and forming his plans as he rode; and he was back again at Lee's side before he had realized that he was absent. In battle Jackson never trusted to any one for his information as to the ground and the progress of the fight. It was all under his supervision He would ride down a horse, unhitch another from a wagon, or pick him up any place, and away he would go, leaving his staff strung out behind him. When he had a separate command he won his battles by marching rather than by fighting. He applied a new maxim to war—strike the enemy when they least expect you if they outnumber you ten to one. He would march thirty miles in a night, leave 10,000 by the wayside, and strike 30,000 of the enemy with 10,000 men, rather than cover the distance in two days and meet them upon equal terms. He used to say: 'It doesn't make any difference how many men you have got, if the enemy doesn't know you are coming.'"

A Good Land.

Many distinguished Americans have been abroad this year, and every steamer brings more or less of them home. From them an almost universal expression comes that while Europe is pleasant to visit, our country provides a desirable home. Few would exchange it for a home abroad. The activities of this country are much greater, and the masses can so much more generally participate in the movements of business and politics, that it is far more agreeable than to be swallowed up in Europe.

It is noticeable that while Europe is thus circumscribed as to opportunity, this country affords ample scope for talent and enterprise of every sort. As a rule, those who come here from Europe are charmed and many stay. And those who once make this country their home are apt to remain. So extensive is the land that not only can colossal fortunes be acquired, but enterprise and activity of every kind can find ample expression. Ambition is easily gratified. The conditions for realizing human hopes are very rare.

It would be well if our people, when inclined to find recreation in travel, would first visit the several points of interest in our country. Years could thus be employed, if only the pleasant months were availed of. And familiarity with our own country will be a good preparation for travel and observation abroad. It will enable those who go to foreign lands to intelligently compare the two. And there is no danger whatever that this will be to our disadvantage. Europe has history, associations, architecture, and even fine natural scenery. We have a growing, progressive people and splendid landscapes. We fear no contrast.

Changing Names.

Distinguished men often do not retain the names given them at birth. General Grant's real name was Hiram W. Grant. The President's name is Stephen G. Cleveland, and not Grover Cleveland. Jay Gould was known in his early days as John J. Gould.

A Wonderful Pond.

One and a half miles east of this place, near Choccolocco Creek, is a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a pond. About it cling several mysterious traditions. Its margin forms a perfect circle whose diameter will measure 130 yards or more. Its depth no man knows, as it has defied all sounding. Its water is as clear as crystal, and the heaviest rainfall cannot muddy it, save for a brief space around its edges. It never rises nor falls, but in flood and drouth, winter and summer, always remains the same. It has ever been a favorite resort for bathing purposes, its surface water being at this season very genial, but a few feet down it is almost ice cold. It is full of fish but they cannot be induced to notice a bait, however enticing. I have been told by parties that they had seen a peculiar kind of spotted fish in this pond that were as large as a grown person and apparently, without scales. About twenty yards from the southeastern shore stands the remnant of the trunk of a huge pine tree. It is only a few feet out of the water, and stands almost perpendicular, like a fisherman's cork. Often while in swimming I have seen a crowd of boys get on this trunk and sink it entirely out of sight, the tree always remaining perpendicular. The tree, from the force required to sink it, must be seventy-five or a hundred feet in length.

The oldest inhabitants of this section of the country assert that long years ago an Indian village occupied the site where the pond now is, and there lived an Indian chief, brave and treacherous and superstitious as ignorance and cruelty could make him. On one occasion, so the same tradition has it, one of the Indian squaws of the village gave birth to a spotted child. Great consternation and superstitious alarm spread over the village when the fact was known. Old gray-haired men put their heads close together and shook them ominously, and Indian mothers told their fears in hurried whispers. So soon as the fact became known to the chief he at once called a council, and after brief consultation they decided it a sign of displeasure on the part hf the Great Spirit, and as an atonement the chief decreed that the new born infant and its mother should at once be destroyed. Accordingly fagots were collected, and the poor innocent squaw, with her babe, was bound and placed thereon. As the fires were kindled the savages formed a huge circle around with hands joined, and with gleaming eyes and superstitious zeal they went through their weird, fanatic gyrations, chanting with unearthly sounds a savage service to the Great Spirit, mingled with the shrieks of their burning victims. In the midst of this shocking scene there came a rumbling as of multitudinous thunders, mingled with rocking earthquakes. The earth opened a great yawning chasm beneath the village, in which wigwams, victims and tormentors were precipitated, and over all rushed the voluminous waters, as if to blot out the infamy forever.

"Blind as a Bat."

"Blind as a bat" is an old saying so much the reverse of the fact that it is not easy to explain how it ever obtained currency among people who had seen the animal. Nevertheless bats are not dependent upon their eyesight for getting about in the dark. They are able to fly with great speed and accuracy, to avoid obstacles, and to enter small holes without making the least mistake. Experiences have shown that this singular power of direction is due to a remarkable development of the sense of touch especially to be found in their great expanse of wing. Further these animals possess large ears and curious nostrils, some of which are leaf-like formations of the most extraordinary description. The skin growths are all supposed to have reference to the skill with which the creatures wing their way in the darkest caves. Most bats feed on insects which they catch on the wing; some of them eat fruit, and a few enjoy a bad name because they suck the blood of other animals. Of the last are the so-called vampire bats, of which it used to be said that they fanned their victim with their wings while they sucked their life blood, but that part of the tale is altogether fabulous, and cannot be vouched for.

The English Year of Jubilee.

In ten months' time Queen Victoria will enter on the fiftieth year of her reign, the year of jubilee. (The last English monarch who reigned for half a century was George III, who celebrated his jubilee in 1809). The same year, 1886, will be the three hundredth anniversary of the condemnation to death of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Elizabeth. Elizabeth was the last of the purely English rulers of England, Since her reign no monarch of purely English blood has ascended the English throne, while the line of Mary Stuart has never ceased to reign—the present queen being a direct lineal descendant of that charming but ill-fated sovereign. It is intended by the English to make next year a year of special rejoicing. Festivities of unusual splendor are contemplated, provided, of course, that Victoria graciously yields her sanction.

It is now denied that fish diet makes brains. There never was any foundation for the belief except theory, and experiments have proved its falsity.

"How's Your Liver?"

In the comic opera of "The Mikado" his imperial highness says:

"To make, to some extent,
Each evil Liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

A nobler task than making evil livers, livers of harmless merriment no person, ting or layman, could take upon himself. The liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one to-day that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent, someone's head will be mashed before night!

"How's your liver?" is equivalent to the inquiry: Are you a bear or an angel to day?

Nine-tenths of the "pure-cussedness" the actions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great specialist, says this and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophies nothing equals Warner's safe cure renowned throughout the world, as a maker of

"Each evil Liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

HOUSEHOLD.

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual if not positive cure for the sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years, we have been subject to a dry, hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourself, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in about half a small tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat thoroughly just before meal time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough had entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to disease of the throat. Many persons who have not tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant, but after a few days' use no person who loves a nice, clean mouth, and a first-rate sharpener of the appetite will abandon it.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take one quart tomatoes, one pint hot water, a tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, four cloves, four peppercorns, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour. This is a soup without stock. The tomatoes are first put on with the hot water, the sugar, salt, cloves, peppercorns and onion, and let it stew till all is soft enough to strain. It will require from fifteen minutes to half an hour. A little sugar is always a good thing in tomato soup, not to give it a sweet taste, but to take off the edge of the acid. Add the parsley to the soup. Put the butter and flour together as for white sauce; add to the soup, let it cook a moment, strain and serve. Corn-starch may be used instead of flour, one-half the quantity being necessary. Strain at once in a hot tureen and serve.

ENTIRE WHEAT MUFFINS.—For a dozen muffins there will be required a cupful and a half of entire wheat flour, a cupful of milk, one-third of a cupful of water, an egg, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix the dry ingredients and sift them into a bowl. Beat the egg until it is light, and add the milk and water to it. Pour this mixture upon the dry ingredients, and beat them quickly and vigorously. Pour the batter into buttered muffin pans and bake for twenty-five minutes in a rather quick oven. The batter will be thin and will give a moist muffin, but that is as it should be.

TONGUES WITH CABBAGE.—Use small fresh or salted tongues for this dish; if salted tongues are used they should be soaked over night in cold water, when the tongues are ready for boiling place them over the fire in boiling water, and boil them slowly about an hour, or until they are quite tender; adding a tablespoonful of salt to the water if they are fresh; if they are salt they should be put over the fire in cold water. After the tongues are placed on the fire wash a medium sized cabbage in plenty of cold water, and cut it in thin slices. Put in a large saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, a quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, and the sliced cabbage.

SMALL POTATOES are very nice cooked in this way: Peel them and boil them in salted water; do not let them boil until they are soft. Beat one egg, and have ready some fine cracker crumbs; roll the potato in the egg, and then in the cracker, and fry in butter until a light brown, turning frequently that the color may be uniform; or the potatoes may be dropped into hot lard. In this case a cloth should be laid over a plate and the potatoes should be drained for a moment in this before sending them to the table.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, two eggs; put sugar, eggs and butter together and beat them; add one-half cup of water, two cups of flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder; this makes three layers, and they are to be put together with this jelly. The juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, one egg, a piece of butter the size of a nutmeg; cook it over hot water, as custard until it boils.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup flour, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder.

NEVER place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish, or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of the objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg is destroyed.

BAKED BEETS.—These excellent vegetables are quite as good baked as boiled, and the sugar is better developed by the baking process. The oven should not be too hot, and the beets must be frequently turned. Do not peel them until they are cooked; then serve with butter, pepper and salt.

ORANGE AND APPLE PRESERVE.—Peel some oranges, and simmer them until tender. Then cut them into slices, remove the seeds, and put them into jelly pots. Now prepare some apple jelly, and pour it over them so as to fill the pots.

REMOVING WARTS.—Touch the wart with a little nitrate of silver, or with nitric acid, or with aromatic vinegar. The silver salt will produce a black and the nitric acid a yellow stain, either of which will wear off in a short while. The vinegar scarcely discolors the skin.

CATNIP TEA.—One of our subscribers offers for the benefit of others the information that she drank freely of catnip tea when nursing her babies, and never had a cross baby, nor one that kept her awake at nights.

STINGS AND BITES.—Carbonate of soda, wet and applied externally to the bite of a spider, or any venomous creature, will neutralize the poisonous effect almost instantly. It acts like a charm in the case of snake-bites.

TO SET colors in blue cambric, dip it into a solution of saltpetre, using two or three cents' worth to a pailful of water. Salt will injure the fabric.

The World's Champion.

Mr. Edward Haulan, the great oarsman, and until his recent contest with Beach in Australia, the champion of the world, may certainly be looked upon as an authority in everything affecting athletic sports. Before leaving Australia for this country, he wrote a letter in which he stated that he had used St. Jacob's Oil with the most beneficial results. He found it a reliable remedy for musculer pains in the arms and limbs, and from his personal experience took great pleasure in recommending it. No stronger proof of the truth of what is claimed for St. Jacob's Oil could be furnished than this, and it will undoubtedly carry great weight with all thoughtful and intelligent people.

The bogus butter business is becoming the boss fraud in this country.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

It is not enough to arm; you must hit.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

It is easier to blame than to be better.

THE purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield of cows and makes yellow butter.

See Here Young Man

That girl of mine is twice as handsome since she commenced using Carboline the world renowned hair renewer. I would not leave her do without it for anything.

—Some time ago it was shown by Mr. Bayley that when drops of various solutions are allowed to fall upon filter paper the salt which was in solution, in many cases, remained in the centre, and a water ring extended around it. Mr. J. U. Loyd has extended Bayley's experiments, and has observed the distances to which various subjects in aqueous solutions spread on pieces of blotting paper, dipped in the solution, before they were left behind by the water. Great differences were noticed in the lengths to which different salts thus traversed. Mixtures of salts were also examined, and in some instances it was found that one salt passes on while the other is left completely behind. Thus a solution of quinine and herberine sulphates was capable of being separated owing to this fact; the former salt passing on through the paper after the progress of the latter had quite ceased. Dilute sulphuric acid behaved similarly; pure water alone passing onward.

—Sjoberg, a Swedish engineer, has produced a new explosive, which he calls "romite," and with which experiments have just been made at the fortress of Waxholm. The manufacturer claims that the explosive may be manufactured without any elaborate machinery; that it cannot explode even when closely confined, except when ignited, and that it cannot freeze. While its strength is very great its cost is small. The experiments were carried out with a breech loader, discharging shells to a distance of 1090 yards, all the shells exploding with great effect. The blasting operations were entirely successful. A number of engineers and military officers witnessed the experiments, which were declared highly satisfactory.

—The captain of the steamer Polynesia, having been caught in a cyclone, and his vessel having sustained much damage from phenominally heavy seas, thought of using oil to keep down the sea, and applied it with considerable success. He slung an oil tank over the side of the ship, and allowed it to leak. Of course the film of oil, spreading over the water all round the vessel, would have a tendency to prevent the waves from breaking within the circle so caused. The oil could not affect the formation of the gigantic waves whose impact threatened to crush in the steamer's deck, but it tended to make such waves pass under and beyond the vessel, instead of breaking on her side or deck. The Polynesia perhaps owed her safety mainly, if not altogether, to this device.

—M. Chevale, the English *Illustrated Science Monthly* says, has introduced an apparatus for measuring the proportion of carbonic acid in coal gas—more simple and sensitive than that of Orsat. It consists of a test tube, on a stand, containing a known quantity of caustic potash. The top of the tube communicates with a graduated tube, which dips into a vessel of colored water. After having driven out the air from the test tube and filled it with gas the tap is closed, and the gas is allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes. The carbonic acid will be absorbed by the caustic potash, and so cause the water to rise in the graduated tube, the graduation on which will indicate the degree of impurity of the coal gas. A similar arrangement provides for the estimation of hydrocarbons absorbed by bromide.

ONE OF THE MOST MELANCHOLY SPECTACLES in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the dilapidation may be repaired, the human ruin strengthened and restored to perfect soundness by a course of that most powerful of all vegetable invigorants, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hogs that have plenty of grass are rarely troubled with cholera.

Diabetes Cured.

"My wife for years has been troubled with a disease of the kidneys; physicians pronounced it diabetes, but she received no benefit from their treatment. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has made a wonderful change in her condition. Her health is good."—O. M. Hubbell, 344 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., June 18, '83.

Doctors are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice especially that known as HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that it is of more value in such diseases than any prescription they can write.

GREENVILLE, CT., May 8, 1883.

"Was attacked with severe kidney disease. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY was advised, and one bottle completely cured me."—Chas. H. Alexander, Foreman Dye House, Shetucket Mills.

"I will certify to the truth of the above."—John A. Morgan, Druggist, Greenville, Conn.

Cattle generally are bringing better prices this year than last.

£100,000,000 IN THE BRITISH COURT OF CHANCERY!—A large part of this vast sum belong to the people of America. Cox & Co., 41, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, Eng., have just published a LIST of the heirs to this enormous wealth. Reader, send a dollar and they will forward you this valuable LIST; and if you find by it that you are entitled to any money or property, claim your own. Cox & Co. will show you the way.

Speak little, speak truth; spend little, pay cash.

SKIN DISEASES.—"BEESON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP," cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, all itching Skin Eruptions. 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

There is no good in preaching to the hungry.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Little and often makes a heap in time.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams or wearing unevenly on the heels.

Would you be strong, conquer yourself.

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address F. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with super-added force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

"THE "palatial and sumptuous hotel" and the "genial landlords" fill the papers now, and the city man has begun his ninety days' sentence in his whitewashed cell at the sea shore.

"I would not live alway." No; not if disease is to make my life a daily burden. But it need not, good friend, and will not if you will be wise in time. How many of our loved ones are mouldering in the dust who might have been spared for years. The slight cough was unheeded, the many symptoms of disease that lurked within were slighted and death came. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cannot recall the dead though it has snatched numbers from the verge of the grave, and will cure consumption in its earlier stages.

Ministers do not love pretenders.

Don't Hawk, Spit, Cough,

suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathsome disease?

FACETIÆ.

"WHY should I be very fond of this beefsteak?" asked the pale, thin young man at the boarding-house table.

"I give it up," said the fat man emptying the cream jug.

"Why, it's something to adore!"

"Um! oh, ah! I see where the joke hinges," said the Professor, buttering the last flapjack.

"Why couldn't it be used as money?" asked the bloated capitalist who pays his board regularly.

A thrill of horror ran through the assembled boarders as they realized what was coming. Said the capitalist in a firm voice:

"It wouldn't be legal *tender*."

"Why is this steak like a Texas cow boy?" asked the summer boarder from Dallas.

"Because it's a tough," answered the masher, ogling the pretty widow; "give us something we can't get away with."

"Take the steak," shouted the table en masse.

THEY had had a little quarrel the night before, and George was ashamed of himself.

"When I think, dear," he said, clasping her fondly, "how like a brute I acted, I wonder if you will ever forgive me?"

The girl made no response, but her frame shook with convulsive throbs.

"What is it, darling?" he went on. "Tears? Ah, look at me and tell me I am forgiven."

"Yes, George, dear," she sobbed, "you are for-for-given, free-free-ly; but it is not our foo-foo-lish little quarrel that troubles me to-night."

"What is it then, darling?" he asked passionately.

"It is the toothache."

—"WAITER," he began; "you may bring me a spring chicken, a piece of lamb, a choice cut of ——"

He was interrupted by the appearance of a friend, who chatted with him three or four minutes and then left.

"Waiter, how far had I got?" asked the gentleman.

"You were going to order a choice cut."

"Ah! yes. I was then under the impression that the West was enjoying fine weather, and the wheat was being harvested in nice shape. My friend says it has been raining every day for a fortnight, the harvest is delayed and wheat is being badly damaged. Waiter!"

"Yes, sir."

"I'll make a new order based upon a falling off of 13 per cent. in the crop. Bring me a dish of pork and beans and a glass of milk."

SATISFACTORY RESULTS—Clerical looking Gentleman (to boy)—"My little man, can you direct me to the camp-meeting?"

Little Boy (in great haste)—"Yessir. It's jest on de odder side of the hill."

Gentleman—"Ah, thanks. I suppose the attendance is large and the results satisfactory?"

Little boy (with enthusiasm)—"Yes-sir, de results is very satisfactory. Me fadder tapped a kag o' beer jest outside the groun's an' sold it all in less'n an hour. I'm goin' for anodder kag."

A GENTLEMAN attending the funeral of a friend found himself seated in a carriage with a person who in his face had all the habiliments of woe. The gentleman became inquisitive. "Are you a relation?" "No." "A friend?" "No." "Why attend the funeral and look so sad?" "The fact is, I am troubled with dyspepsia. My doctor advised me to ride. I am too poor to hire a carriage, and therefore I ride free to funerals."

"WHY do you set such a tough chicken before me?" indignantly exclaimed a fair damsel in a restaurant the other day. "Age before beauty, always, you know, ma'am," replied the polite attendant, who knew how to serve his employer and a tough chicken at the same time.

"THERE," exclaimed Blobson, pointing to a tramp who was attempting to leave the premises with a large dog attached to his trousers; "there is what I call a good example of a contested seat."

A MORMON editor has been arrested for supporting two wives. The arrest was undoubtedly justifiable. An editor with an income sufficient to support two wives must be engaged in some sort of crooked work.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Everybody laughs at treaties.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

"NO, HENRY, I have no objection to your going to the lodge, but don't you think the cruelty to animals society would object to feeding that poor goat on whisky and tobacco?" Henry blushes like a girl as he says that he will mention the matter to the most worshipful, puisant regent upon the first convenient opportunity.

A REPORT of a baseball game says "Larkins knocked Fulton, the new pitcher, all over the field." That was pretty rough on Fulton, and it is a wonder it didn't kill him. If Larkins had knocked the umpire all over the field it wouldn't have been so surprising.

GEORGE ELIOT said "things look dim to old folks." They undoubtedly do when old folks peer into a parlor between the hours of nine and twelve in the evening. But the old folks look ominously distinct to the occupants of its dimness.

The first week in August is a good time to sow onion seed for winter onions.

DYSPEPSIA

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Mrs. Bosworth, of Amherst, N. H., after trying many "sure cures" without benefit, found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

hit the nail on the head and restored her to health. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, &c., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it will cure you if you give it a fair chance. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1.00.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Made from California roots and herbs, free from **Alcoholic** Stimulants. **A Purgative** and Tonic.

This Bitters cures Female Complaints, Inflammatory and Chronic **Rheumatism**, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Blood, **Liver** and **Kidney** Diseases.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pneumonia, and Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, are cured by the use of the Bitters.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

It Invigorates the Stomach, and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

No Person can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, are destroyed and removed from the system.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 598, 600 & 602 Washington St. Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head.
Allays Inflammation.
Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste Smell. Hearing.
A POSITIVE CURE.
Cream Balm
has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril, no pain; agreeable to use.

HAY-FEVER

Price 50c. by mail or at druggist. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

S. S. S.

Indigestion Cured.

I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without difficulty. Take the prescribed dose after eating. JAMES MANN, No. 14 Ivy St.

For sale by all druggists.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
N. Y., 157 W. 23d St. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

HOP PLASTERS

Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops; combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Crick, Stitches, Sideache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold by druggists. Price 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

OLD COINS

WANTED. Send list for Catalogue of prices paid. CHARLES J. SCHAYER, 18 Lambert Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Face, Hands, Feet, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development. Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment. Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

FOR SALE—Houses and lot; Tannery business; Woodlot. Address J. S. Wightman, Williamsport, Pa.

Grind your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the **EAGLE HAND MILL** (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping ground. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FARM FEED MILLS.** Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS.**, Easton, Pa.

$5.45 IN STAPLE GOODS FREE

No jewelry receipts or trash; but goods needed in every house, that sell for $5.45 CASH, sent free on receipt of the addresses of 25 persons (18 to 40 years old), and 25 cents to pay for this advertisement and postage on goods. Certain satisfaction guaranteed upon this offer is limited. NIAGARA SUPPLY CO., Drawer 106, BUFFALO, N. Y.

RED STAR

TRADE RED STAR MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the **Throat** and **Lungs.**

Price **50** cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

Is used by thousands of first class Manufacturers and Mechanics on their best work. Received GOLD MEDAL, London, '83. Pronounced strongest glue known. Send card of dealer who does not keep it, with five 2c stamps for SAMPLE CAN FREE. Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.

RIDGE'S FOOD

A physician in a Southern city writes that he had tried some of the foods highly praised in the medical journals for his own infant; and, though some were better than others, none were right in their action upon the bowels. The little one pined, and they had almost despaired of its life, when Ridge's Food was tried, and the little one at once improved and perfect action of the bowels resulted.

500,000 ACRES CHOICE HARDWOOD FARMING

LANDS

in **NORTHERN WISCONSIN** for sale on easy terms to **Actual Settlers.** The most prosperous and promising field for settlement in the U. S. Full information with good map **free.** Address LAND COMMISSIONER, Wisconsin Central R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

OPIUM

HABIT. Sure cure in 10 to 20 days. Sanitarium treatment, or medicines by express. 15 years established. Books free. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON

5 TON WAGON SCALES,

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box.

$60 AND UPWARDS

JONES has paid the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N.Y.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oldden.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

WORMS

In the human body ERADICATED by using

CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!

INFALLIBLE

An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING

ESTABLISHED 1866

Is Cheap, STRONG, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, Does not rust or rattle. Is also A SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of all cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

R. U. AWARE

THAT

Lorillard's Climax Plug

bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER

Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

PENNYROYAL

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH"

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always reliable. Beware of Worthless Imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best. Inflexpensive TO LADIES. Enclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter mail you by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2807 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

PILLS!

39 440

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure Relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

Palms' Business College, Philadelphia. Terms only $40. Situations furnished. Write for circulars.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. The National Co., 25 DEY ST., N. Y.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, the successful specialist. Know at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Gents Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; at 1312 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., OCT. 14 1885.

ANOTHER MURDERER CONFESSES.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The strange and wild story of John M. Wilson, who staggered into Twelfth Street Station on Saturday night last, proclaiming himself a murderer, is true.

In his drunken talk Wilson told of the horrible manner in which he killed Anthony Dalay, a farmer, of Ivy Hill, Pa., in February, 1885; how after he had worked for him he asked for money, and on being refused visited a neighboring village and got crazy drunk. Returning he stealthily entered the sleeping room of Dalay, and picking up a meat cleaver, brained the sleeping victim. The details following are almost too horrible to relate. The murderer deliberately hacked the body to pieces, sewed the several members in a bag, and dumped them into the Wissahickon River. When sufficiently sobered to realize the terrible deed he had committed he fled the country, arriving at Chicago after almost two years' wanderings. Wilson was seen in his cell at the police station last night. He is a small man about 27 years of age, a native of Nova Scotia, where his parents and relatives reside. Since his arrival in this city he has worked for a a milkman on Wentworth avenue. He says that he has been nearly frantic since he committed the deed, and has vainly tried to drown his remorse with liquor. About two weeks since he has met a child resembling that of the man he had murdered. Since then he has known no peace of mind, and on Saturday night got drunk and hired a boy to take him to the police station, where he made his confession.

When told that his story had been verified by the Philadelphia detectives, Wilson expressed no surprise, if anything appearing pleased at the information. As to his punishment he appears somewhat careless as to what disposition is made of him.

He would rather not be hanged, he says, but seems to think that will be his fate.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, cough and colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure consumption, but coughs, colds, bronchitis, astnma, hoarseness, and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a trial bottle free at J. Zeller & Son's, Bellefonte.

TWENTY-FIVE CONVICTS SHOT.

Frightful Massacre of Prisoners who Attempt an Escape from Texas Guards.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Rusk says: Yesterday at the terminus of the Kansas and Gulf Shore Line, near Rufkin, in Angelina county, Texas, sixty convicts made a desperate break for liberty. The revolt occurred at 5 o'clock, just as the prisoners had finished supper. With deafening yells they started up in a body and rushed for the neighboring woods. The guards opened fire on the fleeing convicts with deadly effect. The latest report says that twenty-five of the convicts were killed or wounded. The prisoners ran in a body and the guards simply emptied their repeating rifles and small arms into the moving mass. Rumors of an intended mutiny in the camp had been rife for some weeks. These rumors were strengthened by the fact that many of the convicts were serving life sentences and were known to be desperate characters. Extra precautions were being taken to avoid an uprising. Every means possible is being used to recapture the 35 convicts who succeeded in eluding the rifles of the guards. The scene of the outbreak is some miles from a telegraph office.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Having had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box at J. Zeller & Sons, drug store, Bellefonte.

DECEPTIVE FRAUDS.

As soon as it became apparent that Moses King, the young publisher, of Harvard square, at Cambridge, Mass., had met an unprecedented succes with his book called "Students' Songs"—the sale already reaching nearly fifty thousand copies—several publishers brought out collections of so-called student or college songs. Some of them are legitimate competitors; but some appear so similar in shape, in title, in design or general make-up, as to mislead a casual buyer who may be intending to get a copy of the original "Students' Songs," which was edited by Wm. H. Hills, of the Harvard class of 1880, and published by Moses King of the Harvard class of 1881, the names of both appearing on the title page of the genuine collection only. The success of this collection is due chiefly to the freshness of its sixty copyrighted songs, comprising those jolly and melodious tunes and peculiar phrases which, within the past ten years, have arisen and become generally popular among the students of all American colleges. The low price, too,—fifty cents—and the attractive appearance, also, have had their influence in making "Students' Songs" the most successful book of its class ever published in this country.

By accident a man swallows poison How frightened he is. How the home antidotes are sent down after it, and in what glowing terms the messenger hurries along the doctor. Yet hosts of excellent people are dying of poisonous elements in their blood. The liver should have removed these, but it is weak and diseased, and so fails of its duty. Do you understand this fact? If so, you will be glad to learn that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures liver complaint. oct

HOW TO CHECK LITIGATION.

Some years ago an Englishman was anxious to see how justice was administered in Hungary, and an obliging provincial magistrate who happened to have a prisoner awaiting trial accommodated him. The wretched creature was brought in with the prosecutor and a witness, and the following dialogue ensued:

Magistrate to prosecutor: "Well, sir, what have you to say?"

Prosecutor: "Please, your high mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose."

Magistrate to witness: "What have you to say about the matter?"

Witness: "Please your high mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose."

Magistrate to prisoner: "And what have you to say?"

Prisoner: "Please, your high mightiness, I did not steal the goose."

Magistrate to prisoner: "A fortnight's imprisonment for stealing the goose."

To prosecutor: "A fortnight's imprisonment for not looking after your goose."

To witness: "A fortnight's imprisonment for not minding your own business."

NEW KIND OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A man walked into a store on Broadway in New York, and stood before the soda fountain.

"Gimme a solid lemon snoozer, well dashed," he said to the clerk, winking his left eye rapidly.

The clerk began to turn on lemon juice and watch his customer, who continued to wink.

"I can cure that," said the clerk. "We have an embrocation that will instantly relieve the St. Vitus dance."

"Who has the St. Vitus dance?" testily asked the man.

"Why, your eyelids are affected," was the response.

"You don't catch on to my meaning, I fear. I am from Maine."

"Oh, we keep it here in a bottle. It would take a half dozen saloons to cure your eye of St. Vitus' dance."

"K'rect you are," concluded the horny-handed prohibitionist from Maine as he swallowed a glass of bogus soda.

AFTER THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

The geological professor, Bilger, was discussing at his boarding-house table on the West side, New York, the hardy animals that existed during the different formations of the earth.

"Now those monera that walked the earth soon after the glacial period were very hardy and rugged in their nature," he said, looking at the landlady and trying to run his knife through a piece of beefsteak.

"In fact," he continued, "they were tough: they had to be, to stand the low pressure of the barometer."

"Will we ever have another period like that again?" asked the wag Simeon across the table, watching the professor in his fruitless efforts to cut his beefsteak.

"We may, in fact I am sure, and that age will be called—"

"The beefage," said the wag.

The landlady gave Simeon a glacial look that made his hash taste as, if the barometer had burst from low pressure.

PLANTATION PHILOSOPHY.

De man what tells de truf wid er effort is nine times outen ten er easy liar.

De eye often misleads people. De hawk's got a better eye den de game rooster.

Yer can impose on er enemy an' he doan' think much erbout it, but when yer imposes on er dear frien' he is dun wid yer fur life.

Er man may larn ter lub er 'oman, but er chile kain larn ter lub his fodder an' mudder. Ef de lub ain't born dar it ain't gwine ter come.

De wildes' man sometimes becomes de quietest citizen. Dar ain't nothin' more skittish den a young deer, but once ketch him an' he is de easies' thing in de worl' ter tame.

It 'peers dat all through life de hardest thing ter do is de bes' arter it am done. It takes de hardes' sorter work ter split er knotty piece o' wood, but arter it is split it makes de bes' fire.

Some chillun kain't be teached how ter berhabe darselves. Yer may take de wile turkey's aigs an' hatch 'em out un'er de tamest turkey in de' lan', but jes' ez soon ez de young ones gits big ernuff, da rize an' fly erway.

WITH NO GREATER CAPITAL.

"All I want to make me a millionaire," he sighed, as he changed benches in the City Hall Park, New York, "is the beggarly sum of five hundred dollars."

"How?" asked the tramp in the calico shirt beside him.

"I leave New York for Boston. I arrive in Boston and rent a luxurious office on the ground floor. I advertise the Alaska Antediluvian Tusk Company—capital half a million—a few shares for sale—dividends paid monthly."

"What's your company for?"

"For to go around and pick up the tusks of elephants as they thaw out of the glaciers."

"Well?"

"Well, that's all, except that I remain one month—pay out three hundred and fifty dollars in dividends—sell one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock, and gently slide out between two days."

"What becomes of the elephants' tusks?"

"They are used for gravestones for the stockholders who get left."

——Ladies' long coats and Russian circulars, from $4 upwards—Bee Hive. 2

THE WHALE'S TAIL.

The power of this tremendous propulsory apparatus is almost beyond conception. The weight of a full-grown whale may be appreciated when the reader reflects that the famous elephant "Jumbo" would have to be multiplied many times before his weight would equal that of a large whale. Yet the late Captain Scott, Royal Navy, told me that when on the quarter-deck of his own ship he repeatedly saw the whales leaping in mere play so high out of the water that the horizon was clearly visible to them. Now, Captain Scott lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and when he was in active service the quarter-deck of a man-of-war was at least thirty feet above the water; add to this measurement his own height (he being rather a tall man) and the reader can then appreciate the terrific power of the whale's tail. I may here mention that his habit of springing out of the water is called "breaching" by whalers. Beside the great muscular apparatus which has just been mentioned, the whale possesses another muscle which surrounds the body; it is scientifically and happily called the "panniculus carnosus," or "fleshy rag," and is developed in various ways, according to the animal. It is with this muscle that the dog shakes his skin when he comes out of the water.

The hedge-hog has it very powerfully developed, in order to enable it to coil itself into the spiky ball with which we are so familiar. The manis, armadillo and echidna also possess it and use it for a similar purpose. Man has but very little of it, the chief vestiges being the muscles of the face, which give to human countenance its changing expressions. The whale wants it for two purposes. He wants it to enable him to bend his body—a function easily observed in the dolphins as they curve their graceful course through the sea; but chiefly he needs it because, by contracting it, he can make his body heavier than a corresponding bulk of water. This he has no difficulty in doing, and when he wishes to seek the surface he has only to relax the pressure, when the body regains the original size and becomes lighter than the proportionate bulk of water. By means of this muscle the hippopotamus, the elephant and the seal can sink themselves below the surface and rise again without moving a limb.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

In many houses ill-constructed chimneys, or those near higher elevations and other local obstructions, cause much annoyance. When the defect is radical there is no other way than to reconstruct or else build the chimney higher, as the case may be. In the majority of cases, however, difficulty is only experienced when the fire is first built, and especially so in damp, muggy weather. When soft coal is used the nuisance of smoky chimneys becomes absolutely unbearable, since not only are the fumes chokingly oppressive, but the walls of the house are quickly ruined. Before giving the remedy for all cases where the defect is not in the construction of the chimney, the sense of the subject will be better understood when it is to be remembered that a chimney, when in work, contains a column of heated air. Being lighter than the outside atmosphere, this is forced up by a corresponding column of atmospheric air pressing into the entrance of the furnace. The oxygen of the air is consumed in producing combustion of the fuel, and the hot gases resulting are constantly pressing up the chimney to find their equilibrium in the light air far above the surface of the ground. But when the chimney is filled with cold air this displacement cannot suddenly take place. Hence, until the draft is established in the chimney, the smoke finds its way through every crevice of the stove, filling the house with its disagreeable fumes. In a majority of cases the solution is easy. Whether the difficulty be smoke or gas, from the stove, water or grate, when the kindlings are placed, and before they are lighted, a newspaper lightly crumpled, a handful of dry shavings placed on top of the coal or in the flue, and lighted will generally establish a draft, but where chimneys are inclined to smoke, care should be taken never to choke a fire by placing an undue quantity of coal in the stove at any one time.

MEISSONIER'S MODELS.

Meissonier's models receive princely wages, though they earn their money hardly enough. They are liable to pose six hours at a stretch, almost without a change of position, and in attitudes which often are the reverse of comfortable. "The Quarrel" contains five figures, each of which is a marvel of anatomical draughtsmanship. Meissonier took seventeen sketches of it before he put brush to canvas. Fancy a dispute in which the would-be combatants try to get at each other, while two friends on one side and one on the other endeavor to separate them. And the five models stood in this attitude three hours each day for sixty consecutive days. "They were better off still than the fellow who shammed death beneath a real dead horse on a winter's day when the snow lay a foot deep in my garden," said M. Meissonier. No doubt they were.

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First-Class Groceries

ALWAYS FRESH AND

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IN THE VALLEY, AT

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STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.

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NO. 1 FULL ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR.

Also Keeps the Celebrated

....ORIENTAL ROLLER FLOUR....

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PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, Stics, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions. When the taint or Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

THE GREAT Unfailing Specific FOR Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, side, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and vomiting, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high-colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

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Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using this medicine.

The Regulator acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. It regulates the Liver, and Nature relieving herself, causes the bile to act as the purge. The cause of bile being removed, a tonic effect is produced, and health is perfectly restored.

It Regulates the Bowels and Removes CONSTIPATION.

It is a CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator contains no quinine, mineral, or anything that will injure the most delicate patient, and is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. For all diseases in which a laxative, alterative or purgative is needed it will give the most perfect satisfaction. The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

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The Best Cough Cure you can use.

Recommended by eminent physicians. Popular for its well known properties of purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. It has made wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Throat, Lung, Liver, Kidney, and Nervous diseases, and has brought health and comfort to thousands of suffering women. Its property of increasing the nourishing quality of the blood, renders it so effective in reviving the vital energies that it often saves life. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bowel, Liver, Kidney, or other disease, your blood is defective and is losing its power to nourish and sustain the system. Don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day. It will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. Large saving buying 2! size.

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ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, at Centre Hill, a stray cow, red and white spots, aged about 10 or 11 years. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same. [30sep3t] JAS. C. RUNKLE.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR

For the cure of

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the *Throat, Chest,* and *Lungs.* In all cases where this Elixir is used its efficacy is at once manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable if properly attended to.—At its commencement it is but a slight irritation of the throat which covers the Lungs; then an inflammation in the cough is rather dry, local fever, the more frequent the cheeks flush, ore common. This Elixir in complaints, operates so as to moisten and relieve from the lungs the tubes, expel them from the system, and allay expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It expands the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiates and all ingredients which are of so drastic a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, consequently stops the cough is cured the patient is well. Hand address for pamphlet relating full directions, &c.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.

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OILS AND PAINTS, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES.

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Large Stock of Furniture! Big Reduction in Prices!

I will offer my Entire Stock of Furniture for the next Sixty Days for Cash at such prices that every person can buy new furniture.

We manufacture nothing but good goods, and ask a careful inspection before buying elsewhere. We quote a few prices:

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Extension Tables, $5.00 up.—New Lot Lounges, $4.50 up.
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BUREAUS, WASH-STANDS, PARLOR TABLES, CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS, ROCKERS, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

If you want a bargain come within the next sixty days. *Yours Respectfully,*

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LIKE HIS FATHER,

He Was Afflicted With Stone in the Bladder.

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Duchess county, N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. The father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, which had worked so successful in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who had been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried "Favorite Remedy." After two week's use of it he passed a stone ¾ of an inch long and of the thickness of a pipe stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of a return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to impair, that the FAVORITE REMEDY does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify in letters to Dr. Kennedy, with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business documents and certificates never possess, what "Favorite Remedy," the great specific for blood, liver and kidney disorders, has done for them and their friends.

For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
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Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
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RAKES, FORKS,
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—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

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DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE,
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES,
MALERIA, MECURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
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Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

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IS THE ONLY
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SASH, DOORS,
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BLINDS,
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Terms Reasonable, and all Orders Promptly attended to.

23jly ISRAEL CONFER & SON

Scientific.

As the principal industry of Liege is the manufacture of arms, a complete and instructive museum of arms, ancient and modern, has been formed in a large building known as the Prefecture.

It is the intention of the Society for the Promotion of the Norwegian Fisheries to establish in the Christiana fjord near Dorbak, a biological station for the hatching of sea-water food fish and salmon. The inducement to this step has been the great success of other stations along the coast.

From experiments tried by Dr. E. Klein in concert with Dr. Blyth it would seem that mercuric chloride is of as little value as a germicide as pure water. It has yet to be determined whether there is any substance really capable of permanently preventing the growth and multiplication of microbia, and still more of destroying their germs.

In the manufacture of gunpowder Nordenfelt proposes to dissolve the sulphur in carbon disulphide, to incorporate it with cellulose reduced to an impalpable powder, employing that instead of charcoal, and, finally, to add the saltpetre as a saturated solution. During the process of desiccation the mass has to be be frequently stirred to prevent the formation of crystals.

Pepper is sometimes adulterated with olive kernels. Planchon, in dealing with this species of fraud, calls attention to the fact that none of the morphological elements of pepper can be confounded with the elements of the olive kernel. The characteristic features of the two are perfectly distinct. The several kinds of pepper—those of Tellicheri, Sumatra, Saigon, etc.—resemble each other completely in structure.

Regarding the emission of carbonic acid and the absorption of oxygen by leaves kept in darkness, Deherain and Maquenne observe that in *Euonymus japonica*, the plant selected for experiment, the carbonic acid given off exceeds the oxygen absorbed. Thus the respiratory phenomena of leaves consist not merely in a transformation of the oxygen absorbed into carbonic acid, but also in the production of carbonic acid from internal consumptions similar to those which take rise in fermentations.

The results of an investigation commenced in 1883 to ascertain the maximum and minimum percentage of alcohol and acetic acid which genuine apple juice would produce, are published by Mr. W. French Smith in the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society. They indicate that a good cider should contain about five per cent. of alcohol, and a fair sample ought not to fall below four per cent.; and if less than three and one-half per cent. the cider must have been diluted or prepared from extremely bad apples. Again, while a genuine cider vinegar may contain less than four per cent. of acetic acid a good article should contain about five per cent., and vinegar prepared from the better grades of cider will represent from five and one-half to seven per cent. of acidity. Apples must be carefully selected to yield a vinegar above seven or eight per cent.

A discovery having an intimate bearing upon certain harbor erections has been made by Mr. Thomas Andrews during a course of special experimental research. He has found that the galvanic destructive action in parts even of the same metal, arising from difference of electrical potential while diffusion is going on between the surface and the lower water in a tidal stream is, on comparison with the results of other investigations conducted by him, apparently of much greater extent than the loss either from simple erosion in sea water alone, or than that which ensues from the action of each other of dissimilar metals of this group—such as wrought irons, cast metals and steels—in galvanic connection in sea water. It evidently follows from this also that an iron steamship while in a tidal port sustains more deteriorations in her hull exposed to the simultaneous action of the top or fresh water and the bottom or sea water than she does, other things, of course, being equal, from the action of the water in open ocean.

The application of "science more exquisite," for the adoption of which war is a most potent incentive, has made, among other things, the bullet dispensing weapons truly terrible in their destructive accuracy. As a palliative the bayonet, which can be employed in extemporizing a hasty earthern barbette for each soldier in an advance upon an enemy's lines, has been introduced, with hardly the desired advantage. The fierce, precisely directed and powerfully driven storm of rifle missiles has proved all too much for the device of a protective extemporized earthwork for many reasons. A more readily available and more efficient shelter for the common soldier was called for. Some one has come forward with a new arm of defense in the shape of a steel shield, which can be attached by a sort of sleeve at the extremity of a rifle. Each soldier, instead of having to throw up a "cover" at every place he may be halted under the fire of the enemy, carries his cover along with him, ready for use at any moment. Whether the new addition to the soldier's equipment will be of any real service remains to be practically tested, but some military men regard it with favor.

Fall styles of hats and caps just received at the Bee Hive.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The whole goods traffic, not from Germany and Switzerland only, but from Northern France as far west as Paris, takes this route. Frenchmen are good patriots, but he must be better than good who will pay a shilling a ton for having his wares taken through the Swiss-French tunnel when he can get them carried for nine pence along the Swiss-German line. Paris suffers, for Germany can undersell her more than ever, and can swamp the Italian markets with the "bimbiloterie"—the more costly kinds of which are "articles de Paris"—now made at Nuremberg and other places in the Fatherland. Marseilles suffers still more, and has been petitioning the French Chamber of Commerce on the subject of cheaper through rates for goods along the French lines. Even her corn trade is seriously menaced, for a great deal of the corn destined for Italy and South and West Germany passed through her, but can now be got cheaper through Antwerp or Hamburg, or even through Genoa and Trieste. We, too, suffer. The through rates for coal along the St. Gothard line have been reduced with the view of driving us out of the North Italian market. Already tourists are crying out against the great depots of German coal at Locarno and Lugno, on the Lago Maggoire, while a line of Italo-German steamers is to run from Genoa to Barcelona and to Spain in general, so as still more completely to put Marseilles "out of it." The three countries admirably supply each other's wants. Germany sends all kinds of manufactures, from beer to locomotives, and plenty of raw produce as well. Switzerland exports any quantity of cotton, silk and linen goods, besides dresses and condensed milk, and firewood as well, and wood carvings. Italy has to offer wine, fruits, eggs, fat cattle, rice, jewelry and objects of virtu. Between them they are pretty well independent of the rest of the world, and as their rates are low they are getting a good hold on the world's carrying trade as well. Thus foreign wool for the Saxon towns instead of being unshipped at Marseilles and then sent across the frontier, is now taken to Genoa and goes north by the St. Gothard.

AMONG THE IRISH GENTRY.

In Ireland, the distances are so great between country houses that social entertainments have to be planned with direct view to this fact. "Morning parties" are given all summer, and until late in the autumn. Invitations for these are issued perhaps two weeks in advance, and we have known them to extend over thirty miles of country. Guests are invited for half-past ten or eleven, and arrive between these hours and midday. The grounds are in order with tennis, croquet, marquees, etc., just as for any garden party, rugs laid down and easy lawn chairs disposed about, and the company amuse themselves variously until one or two o'clock, when a sumptuous luncheon is served. Again the company stroll outdoors, spending the afternoon socially and with the five o'clock tea on the lawn; the twilight indoors or out; and finally, at nine o'clock, a supper closes the day's festivity. After which, come the sounds of the many carriages from the stables, where John and James, and Stephen and Peter, have been most hospitably entertained, and the company roll away, many having a drive of fifteen or twenty miles before them. Dinners seem to belong to winter time in Ireland, also dances, and once hunting commences there are fine times for one and all. The magistrates' dinners bring together pleasant parties for both ladies and gentlemen, at the house of the magistrate who is nearest the court: and these are both social and instructive, since the talk is of the day. One thing to be noted with pleasure and profit in an Irish house is the relation between master and man, mistress and maid. Nowhere have we seen better-bred, better-trained servants than in such a country house as we have described. There is no undue familiarity, no possible disrespect, and yet a geniality prevails among the servants, a quiet sort of good humor, a readiness to laugh and say a bright word now and again, which shows how entirely they consider the place their home. The devotion of an old Irish family servant is proverbial, and after seeing them in their own country, one cannot wonder at it.

WOLVES AND PIGS.

Wolves are very partial to a pig. My plan of proceeding, therefore, was this. I caused one of these animals of a small size to be sewed up in a sack, with the exception of his snout, and I then placed him in my sledge. To the back of this vehicle, I fastened a rope of about fifty feet in length, to the extreme end of which was attached a small bundle of straw covered with a black sheepskin; this, when the sledge was in motion, dangled about in such a manner as to be a good representation of the pig. Thus prepared, I drove in the night time through such districts as were known to be frequented by wolves. To attract these animals toward us we kept occasionally pinching the poor pig, who, not liking this treatment, made the forest ring with his squeaks. This plan of shooting wolves with the aid of a pig is not very infrequently resorted to in Scandinavia where the weather is severe.

Shelled corn and other coarse grain wanted at the Centre Hall roller mill.

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the proper and judicious use of PERUNA. If he will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines, he will find that his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full direction for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book.

N. J. Wright, Business Agent Evening Herald, Erie, Pa., says: "DR. HARTMAN—I can not but feel it my duty to express to you my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicines, PERUNA and MANALIN. One bottle of each placed me square on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed, and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedies the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well."

Mrs. Ellen Maynard, Oswego, Potter county, Pa., writes: "DR. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. The small ulcers are all healed, and the two large ones are not more than half as large as they were. I am feeling quite well. The people say your PERUNA and MANALIN are doing a miracle. I do not take nearly so much opium as I did before."

Joseph Thomas, East Brady, Pa., writes: "I have used your PERUNA and MANALIN with good results. In the year of 1880 I was so bad that I could scarcely walk. I used PERUNA and MANALIN, and am now as healthy as I have ever been. I have also recommended it to several parties, and they have been much benefited by it."

Mr. C. H. Harris, New Vienna, Ohio, writes: "Our little girl was paralyzed at thirteen months old, and we resorted to everything we could hear of for relief, but she appeared to get but little better. Hearing of PERUNA we concluded to try it, and will say it has done her a great deal of good—the first bottle apparently giving aid and relief. We have used it for nervousness in other cases on other persons and found it a success. For general debility, and in fact for any disease, we don't think anything else can at all compare with it. We have used forty or fifty bottles, and our house is never without PERUNA. Our little girl is now eight years old, and can run any place, was for four years helpless. PERUNA cured her."

TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

☞ For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It restores to the HAIR that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair and the good it does is by the VIGOR it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair it is a toilet luxury. The Hair VIGOR is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after Oct. 1, 1885.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 46 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 25 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 57 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	9 40 a m
"	arr at	Erie	6 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 50 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 55 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 50 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 00 p m
"	"	Kane	9 25 p m
EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 00 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 10 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 15 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.	
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 29 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	9,10 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 00 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 00 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 17 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 25 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 30 p m
WMPT ACN leaves	Renovo	3 40 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 00 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 35 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 41 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	10 00 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—Williamsport Accom'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	10 40 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 05 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 10 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.			A M	P.M.	P M
1 35	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 50
1 50	10 25	6 00		Lewisburg, arrive	8 55	12 55	5 35
2 00		6 20		Lewisburg, leave	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 35		Fair Grounds	8 40		5 15
2 14		6 45		Beihl	8 32		5 05
2 19		6 52		Vicksburg	8 27		5 00
2 30		7 10		Mifflinburg	8 15		4 45
2 40		7 35		Milmont	7 55		4 23
2 49		7 45		Laurelton	7 45		4 13
2 58		8 45		Coburn	6 55		2 53
4 03		9 05		Rising Spring	6 35		2 20
4 32		9 25		Centre Hall	6 15		2 00
5 01		9 33		Gregg	6 07		1 52
5 12		9 43		Linden Hall	5 58		1 43
5 20		9 50		Oak Hall	5 51		1 36
5 30		10 00		Lemont	5 45		1 30
5 38		10 08		Dale Summit	5 37		1 22
5 49		10 19		Pleasant Gap	5 26		1 11
6 00		10 30		Bellefonte	5 15		1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.25 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7.45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

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1 A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
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5 A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
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Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS M. FEGER, Proprietor.
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Skillful treatment given all kinds of surgical and medical cases. Weakening diseases and private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

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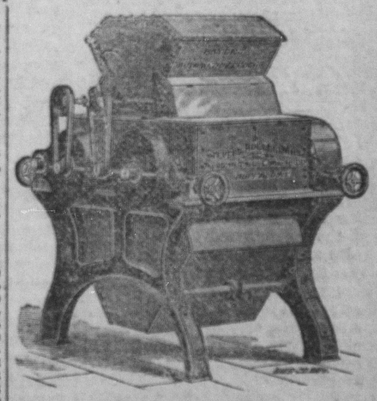

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FLOUR AND FEED WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, AND AT RETAIL FOR CASH.

Highest Market Prices Paid for Grain.

The outfit of the mill is the finest and among the best in the world, and work will be done equal to any mill in the country.

FLOUR AND FEED AT WHOLESALE

KURTZ & SON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Three cars of a passenger train on the Western North Carolina Railroad were thrown from the track near Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 25th by a broken rail. Three persons were injured. An accommodation train on the Chartiers branch of the Pan Handle road ran into a coal train on a siding near Mansfield, Penna., on the 25th wrecking the engine and baggage car. Three trains hands were injured.

—The total values of our imports of merchandise during the twelve months which ended on the 31st of August last were $571,235,943, against $657,871,316 during the twelve months which ended August 31st, 1884. The values of our exports of merchandise during the twelve months which ended with last August were $722,765,461, against $735,018,792 during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

—The yacht race for the Cape May challenge cup, valued at $1000, and presented by James Gordon Bennett in 1872, was entered into on the 26th by the American schooner Dauntless and the English cutter Genesta. The start was made from Sandy Hook, the course to be southerly and around the Five Fathom lightship, off Cape May, and return to Sandy Hook. The steamer City of Atlanta, from Charleston, which arrived at New York on the 27th reported that "September 27th, at 7.24 A. M., twenty-five miles N. E. of Delaware Lightship, passed the cutter Genesta standing on the starboard tack, with wind very light. The tug Luckenbach was following." The steamer Seneca, from Newport News and Norfolk, reported: "Sept. 27, at 9.41 A. M., passed the cutter Genesta heading S. S. W., 26 miles from Cape May lightship, wind W. S. W.; fine breeze. Saw nothing of the Dauntless."

—The corn crop of the United States having passed the critical stage and being no longer subject to injury from frost, the *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, from returns received from 1400 correspondents, gives an estimate of the total yield of the present year. The aggregate yield in the ten principal corn growing States is estimated at 1,436,236,000 bushels, an increase of 184,640,000 on last year's crop. The other States and Territories are expected to swell the total of this year's crop to 1,979,636,000 bushels.

—Colonel John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, who has been for fifteen years on duty on the Pacific coast, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific, and ordered to report at Washington. Lieutenant Colonel Chauncey McKeever will be his successor.

—The President on the 26th appointed Daniel O Finch to be U. S. Attorney for Southern Iowa, and Fabius H. Busbee U. S. Attorney for Eeastern North Carolina.

—The President has through the Secretary of the Treasury asked Professor Alexander Agassiz to take the office of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in place of Professor Hilgard, resigned.

—Roswell P. Flower has written a letter to the chairman of the late Democratic Convention of New York positively declining the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

—The storm which raged at New Orleans on the 26th, has subsided, and the washouts on the Louisville and Nashville railroad have been sufficiently repaired to allow of the passage of trains.

—It is reported that Captain Hatfield's command, in the Cananca Mountains, Sonora, has had a fight with 60 hostile Indians, and captured 43 of them, after killing several others. The captives will be turned over to the civil authorities at Tucson, Arizona.

—The nomination for Lieutenant Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket, made vacant by the declination of Flower, was not filled by the State Committee on the 28th. It is understood that Governor Hill and a majority of the committee favor General Slocum for the vacancy.

—The President on the 28th made the following appointments: To be Indian Agent: W. L. Powell, of Virginia, Neah Bay Agency, in Washington Territory; John V. Summers, of Missouri, at Quapaw Agency, in the Indian Territory; Mark W Stevens, of Michigan, at Mackinac Agency, in Michigan; C. Hill, of Nebraska, at Santee Agency in Nebraska, vice Wm. H. Spaulding, declined; Moses Neal, of Kansas, at Sac and Fox Agency, in the Indian Territory, vice Isaac A. Taylor, resigned; Henry E. Williamson, of Mississippi, at Crow Agency, in Mentana, vice Henry J. Armstrong, resigned; Fletcher I. Cowart, of Alabama, at Mescalero Agency, in New Mexico, vice W. H. H. Llewllyn, resigned.

—In Lake township, near Traverse. Dakota, on the 27th, a man set fire to some straw. A high wind carried the flames northward with frightful rapidity, and they consumed houses, barns, hay, grain and farm machinery. It is estimated that a thousand tons of hay were destroyed.

—There has been a rainfall of ten inches during the last 50 hours at Jacksonville, Florida. Great damage has been done, and washouts are reported on all the roads.

—A despatch from the City of Mexico says it is six days since there has been mail and passenger communication by rail with the United States, owing to washouts. It is hoped that trains will be running soon.

—Captain James W. Pope, Assistant Quartermaster, has been transferred from Philadelphia to Fort Leavenworth, to relieve Captain Forrest H. Hathaway, Assistant Quartermaster there.

—General Sheridan has returned to Washington, and is at his desk in the War Department.

—The President on the 24th appointed Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, of Washington, to be a cadet-at-large at the Naval Academy. He is a son of Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, of the navy; grandson of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, and great-grandson of Commodore Wm. Bainbridge, who commanded the old frigate Constitution when she captured the Java.

—W. B. Fleming, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, has resigned on account of ill health.

—The Postmaster General decides that the salaries of postal employes cannot be attached for debt.

—Two men started on a deer-hunting expedition at Gander Bay, Newfoundland, a few days ago. During the night one of them hearing a rustling in the bushes, and thinking it was caused by deer, fired at the spot. He found that he had killed one man and mortally wounded another.

—Charles B. Ketchum, one of the reporters of the Associated Press in Washington, died on the 28th in that city of typhoid fever. He was formerly city editor of the Kansas City *Times*.

—The Democratic State Committee of New York on the 29th selected General E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, for candidate for Lieutenant Governer in place of Roswell P. Flower. General Jones was born in Utica, New York, in 1828. He grew up in Massachusetts, and was Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which was attacked in Baltimore when on its way to Washington in 1861. He recruited the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment after the discharge of the Sixth Regiment.

—The National Greenback State Convention of Massachusetts, was held on the 29th in Boston. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor, James Sumner, of Milton; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Buffum, Lynn; Secretary of State, H. W. K. Eastman, Lawrence; Treasurer and Receiver, General Walter Harmon, Boston; Auditor, A. H. Wood, Lunenburg; Attorney General, A. F. Hale, of Hudson.

—The eighth annual fair of the State Agricultural Society of Delaware opened on the 29th at Dover. The attendance was large and the exhibits in order.

—Dr. Brakely, President of the New Jersey Cranberry Association, reports the crop of cranberries in New Jersey to be "unprecedented." One bog of six acres, alone, in Burlington county, has yielded 1904 bushels. The berries have escaped injury by frost.

—Twenty thousand dollars' damage was done by a collision in the Fitchburg Railroad's freight yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 28th. No person was injured.

—It is reported that Dr. Gregory, of the Civil Service Commission, intends to resign at an early date. This would leave Judge Thoman alone in the board.

—The President on the 29th appointed Edward A. Stevenson, of Boise City, to be Governor of Idaho, and William B. Webb, of Billings, to be Secretary of Montana. The President also appointed David R Asbury to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at St. Louis, and James T. Healey Assistant Treasurer at Chicago.

—Dr. Gregory, of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, on the 30th ult., told President Cleveland that his resignation was written and at his disposal whenever he saw fit to call for it. The President did not say when he would relieve Dr. Gregory of the cares of office, but expressed himself as satisfied with the Commissioners action in tendering his resignation.

—The President on the 30th ult., appointed Dudley O. Watson to be Collector of Customs at Grand Haven, Michigan.

—The President on the 30th ult., informed Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service, that he thought the best interest of the service would be served by making no change in its chief, and he had therefore, decided not to accept the doctor's resignation.

—The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met on the 30th ult. in Springfield. George F. Hoar was chosen permanent chairman, and made a long address, reviewing the political issues of the day. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, George D. Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, Oliver Ames; Secretary of State, Henry B. Peirce; Treasurer, Alanson W. Beard; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Attorney General, Edgar J. Sherman. All received a unanimous vote.

—The registration of voters in Cincinnati foots up 60,096, which is 5000 less than the total vote cast at the Presidential election last year.

—The annual exhibition of the American Institute Fair was formally opened in New York on the 30th ult. The number of exhibits is large. A horticultural exhibition is one of the features.

—A State Convention of the Colored Men of Virginia met on the 30th ult., in Lynchburg. An address to the colored people of Virginia was adopted, "calling a halt" in the unqualified support they have given the Republican party, declaring that the Republicans practically abandoned them in former campaigns, and that the race antagonisms which has caused the spilling of their blood and which retards their progress and makes it difficult for them to live in the land of their birth are largely traceable to the mismanagement of the Federal office-holders in their section. The convention was largely attended, and many leading colored men were present.

—The reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Kansas began on the 28th, at Topeka. It is estimated that there are 25,000 persons encamped on the ground, besides 5000 visitors quartered in the city, while more are coming.

—Vice President Hendricks on the 30th ult. addressed the New Jersey State Fireman's Association at Atlantic City. His remarks were warmly applauded.

—Secretary Lamar was at the Interior Department on the 30th ult. He has almost recovered from his attack of hay fever.

—The word cannibal signifies a brave or valiant man, and is derived from the name by which the Carribbees called themselves.

—A craze for short hair has seized hold of the young women of Rochester, N. Y., and is reported to be spreading over the country.

—On an average a railway postal clerk works about fourteen hours a night for six consecutive nights, then he has six nights off.

TIME'S CHANGES.

The other day with eager feet
I left the busy town
And sought the country's cool retreat
Before the sun went down.
The silver Thames made music there,
The wild birds sang in tune,
And all the world seemed free from care
That Sunday afternoon.

I paused outside the village church
And heard the psalms that day,
While calm and still around the porch
The sleeping tenants lay.
No noise disturbs the poet there,
The painter sleeps sublime,
Safe sheltered from all pain and care
Until the end of time.

Down avenues of ancient trees
That men may soon defile,
I walked that afternoon with ease,
And deep in thought the while.
Near there I used to go to school,
A small mischievous boy;
The daily breaking some good rule
Was my supremest joy.

The building stood there just the same,
But wore a vacant air;
No comrade to the window came
To bid me welcome there.
The boys were gone—the house to let—
They will return no more;
For ruder hands than theirs have set
A "writ" upon the door.

The grand old school deserted stands,
The garden shows decay;
No more our busy feet and hands
Shall revel there in play.
But through misfortune and disgrace
Are nailed against the door,
We cherish in our hearts the place
Where we were boys of yore.

THE LAWYER'S WOOING.

THE ADVICE HE GAVE THE BUXOM WIDOW.

Mrs. Abigail Widgin, a buxom widow of four-and-forty, sat sewing in the winter sunlight which fell through the stand of geraniums and petunias before her sitting-room window. A cheerful wood fire burning on the hearth, and its flames reflected in the glistening fire-dogs, glistened only less brightly than the sunbeams themselves.

Mrs. Widgin was a roly-poly little woman with snapping black eyes, cheeks like Baldwin apples, and hair in which only a few white threads disturbed the raven gloss. There was an air of determination, it is true, in her firm lower jaw, but this was so overshadowed by the general rosiness and jollity of her face as to be hardly perceptible, and even a close observer would have pronounced Mistress Abigail, as she sat sewing in the afternoon sunligh, a dame as gracious as she was comely.

The clock in the corner ticked monotonously, the cat on the hearth-rug alternately slept and then, awakened by a sudden snap of the fire, awoke to purr lustily until drowsiness again overcame her. The widow sewed on with perfect composure, and scarcely a firmer curve of the mouth betrayed the fact that she was keenly debating some important matter in her mind. Only from time to time was her glance raised to the dial, and when at length the sound of footsteps crunching on the snow without was heard, the quick comprehensive survey which the black eyes made of the room indicated some desire that everything should be right and trig for the coming guest, and showed moreover that the new comer had been expected.

A moment later and Tilly, the trim maiden, had ushered into the room a dapper little man with a markedly legal air, keen, shrewd, twinkling eyes and a shining bald spot on the top of his head.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Sharperson," the widow said briskly, rising with hospitable alacrity. "I began to fear that you were not coming."

"Good afternoon," the gentleman returned, allowing his hand to be shaken vigorously.

"Sit down by the fire," pursued the widow bustling about with the desire of doing something, yet not knowing exactly what to do. "It must be a cool day, for all the sun. The snow crunches too much for one not to know that. You found it so, didn't you?" she concluded, knowing that nothing short of a direct question was likely to elicit a response from the taciturn lawyer.

"Yes," he answered briefly.

"Uncommon cold, I should say," went on Mrs. Widgin, seating herself opposite her guest and spreading out her plump hands to the blaze as if talking about the temperature made her more sensible of it. "Colder than usual for the season; don't you think so?"

"Perhaps."

"Oh, it certainly is much cooler."

No response.

"But then it is the time of year, after all, when a person can expect quite severe weather."

Still no answer.

"The days begin to lengthen; you know the proverb, 'the cold begins to strengthen.'"

Still unbroken silence on the part of the lawyer, and the hostess was forced to abandon the weather for a more promising topic.

"You brought the papers for me to sign, I suppose, Mr. Sharperson?"

"Yes."

"Of course you know they are all right. I trust it all in your hands. I never did know anything about mortgages."

It was in Mr Sharperson's mind that for one who knew nothing about legal documents the widow had managed her property with remarkable shrewdness; but it not being his custom to waste superfluous words by putting his thoughts into speech, he made no remark.

"I will sign whatever you tell me to," his client continued with really touching confidence. "It is hard for a woman to have nobody but herself to lean upon. I am sure you don't know what I should do without you."

Again no response.

"I quite depend upon you."

Still no reply, unless a faint sniff, more or less scornful, might be so considered.

"Where are the papers?"

Mr. Sharperson arose with great deliberation, and from the green baize bag which on entering he had deposited upon the table produced a small package of legal papers. He turned again to the table and widow, his eyes dwelling appreciatively upon the cheery proportions of both as, without speaking, he handed the documents to Mrs. Widgin.

"Are there four of them?" she asked with some appearance of surprise. "I only expected three."

"Four," he said; but he volunteered no further information.

The widow unfolded the papers while the lawyer watched with professional narrowness, and as she looked them over the color flushed yet more in her somewhat florid cheeks.

Did you succeed in selling that tenacre lot to Mr. Woodhoffler? she exclaimed. "How perfectly splendid! Why, Mr. Sharperson, I am positively getting to be quite an heiress. Isn't there some mistake?"

"No."

"And the sale is really made?"

"Yes."

"Got three thousand?"

"Yes;"

"Mr. Sharperson. I have the greatest mind I ever had in the world to kiss you."

"Do."

The widow was so astonished at having elicited a monosyllable of such a character from the bachelor that she almost forgot to blush, but fortunately remembered in time what was expected of her sex.

"Really," she simpered, "you are positively dreadful! I wouldn't have believed it of you."

She paused to give him an opportunity of adding something more, but Mr. Sharperson had already exceeded the ordinary limits of his habitual reticence, and by a not unnatural recoil was now more silent than ever.

"I shall soon begin to look out for fortune hunters," remarked Mrs. Widgin archly. "I hope you'll protect me from them when they come."

Mr. Sharperson's look expressed such entire willingness to undertake the defense of his fair client that he evidently did not feel it necessary to put it into words.

"I don't know," pursued the widow, gazing abstractedly into the fire, "but I shall have to look about for somebody to take care of me. What do you say Mr. Sharperson?"

"I?"

"Certainly, you. You know my business affairs perfectly, and can advise me better than any body else. Now, to be perfectly frank, what say you to my being married again?"

"Nothing."

"Oh, you think I ought not to talk so plainly about it. Well, very likely not; but you'll at least allow that there might be circumstances which would make it best for me to marry again."

"Yes."

"I've been a widow five years, and if the right man turned up—"

She paused with the secret desire to shake the gentleman opposite, to see if by that operation his taciturn tongue might be loosened.

"If," echoed he, significantly, as she paused.

"Why, of course," she retorted, "you must allow that there is a right man somewhere, if one could find him."

"Yes."

"And perhaps, continued she, a mischievous smile revealing to the lawyer's eyes quite a new dimple, hitherto wholly unsuspected, in her cheek, "and perhaps you would even let me come to you for legal advice in my choice, if I paid well?"

"Certainly."

"Well, then advise," cried the widow desperately.

She had been perfecty sure for two or three months that Mr. Sharperson was longing to propose to her, could he but get the words over his tongue, and she said to herself that this afternoon he should do it if feminine wit could devise a way. Anything short of deliberately proposing herself she was prepared to do, and she began now to fear lest she should be forced to even that extreme measure.

Now, when everything had been so admirably worked up to the speaking point for him instead of uttering the decisive word, the lawyer only smiled and was silent. To tell the truth, he was as eager to get the important question asked as was the widow, could he but overcome his natural laconic habit and the bashfulness which just now exaggerated it. Mrs. Widgin's mouth set itself a trifle more firmly than before.

"This is always the way if one really wants advice. If I didn't want it you'd probably be ready to give it." This was so obviously absurd that they both smiled, and both pretending to move nearer the fire, moved their chairs a little closer together.

"I see," said Mrs. Widgin with an air of mock despair. "I shall have to make it a catechism. Do you think I ought to get married? Yes or no."

"Yes," he replied with a significant smile.

"Have you any idea where I had better look for a husband?"

"Yes."

"Good! Now we are getting on. Where is it?"

"Here."

"Here in Westerly? Oh, very well, Mr. Sharperson; but who is there in Westerly for me to marry? I assure you I wouldn't think of Mr. Smithers with his five small children; I never could endure Mr. Green, the tailor; I'm sure you don't mean me to marry Mr. Church, the butcher; and Mr. Stinchfield is too odious for anything. You see, don't you, that I can't marry any one of them?"

"Yes."

"Well, who else is here?"

"Me."

"You?"

"Me."

It was done at last, and if the lawyer could but so far have conquered the habit of half a century of bashfulness as to follow up his advantage everything would have gone on swimmingly.

He was, however, almost stupefied by his own temerity, and while the widow on her side cast her eyes down coyly, believing that now at least he would take the initiative, Mr. Sharperson, on his side, none of the less abashed, lowered his glances out of sheer bashfulness.

"Heavens!" thought the widow, slyly reconnoitering out of the corner of her eye, "have I got to get up and rush into his arms? Was there ever so aggravating a man created?"

She coughed softly, she patted the hearth with her trim slipper-tip, secretly determined that nothing short of the most absolute desperation should make her brake the silence this time.

At length when there seemed an eminent prospect that the pair would consume the remainer of their mortal existence in staring wordlessly into the coals, and just as the widow reached that point when she felt that she must speak or go mad, Mr. Sharperson did renew the conversation.

"Well?" he queried.

"Well," she echoed.

"Eh!"

The lawyer was wholly unprepared for having the burden of the talk thrown upon him; and beyond this rather incoherent exclamation could say nothing. The widow looked at the fire and looked at her taciturn wooer.

"I must say," she observed with a touch of sarcasm in her voice, "that I have seen more ardent lovers."

Mr. Sharperson looked rather abashed at this, and indeed began to feel that if his suit for the rich widow's hand was to have any chance whatever of success it must be urged with more vigor. He aroused himself by great effort and with some warmth said:

"That showed it more."

"Come," the widow thought with some complacency, "we are getting on; it is something to elicit a speech of that length from him."

Aloud she said:

"Very well, that showed it more, if you will. How am I to judge," she continued, smiling and glancing up in a manner which no man with blood in his veins could have resisted, "how am I to judge but by what I see?"

For reply Mr. Sharperson committed the most remarkable deed of his entire life. He arose from his chair with the utmost deliberation, took a step across the wide hearth rug to the side of his hostess, threw his arms around her neck and kissed her with great heartiness and apparent satisfaction.

"Mercy cried Widow Widgin, making ineffectual efforts to disengage herself. "Whoever gave you leave to kiss me? I never saw such impudence."

But the other, having once tasted the sweets of her lips, apparently enjoyed them far too well to abandon the feast so easily, and proceeded with unction to kiss her again.

"I declare," she exclaimed, yielding with good grace to what she evidently could not help. "by the way you go on one would actually think we were engaged."

Whereupon the lawyer gazed at her with great satisfaction, and with proprietorship shining in his twinkling black eyes.

"We are," he said.

The Worst Yet.

"Say, I had the worst case I ever struck coming down last night," said George Ferguson, the popular and well-known Western and Atlantic conductor, just before the train pulled out from Atlanta.

"What," asked one of the party to whom he was speaking.

"A somnambulist. A sleep walker."

"Oh, that is nothing I have eaten in my sleep," said one.

"Yes, and I have dreamed in my sleep," said the third.

"And I have written poetry in my sleep," said the third.

"And I have been rich in—" started the fourth.

"Yes, but none of you ever struck a man walking in his sleep, on a train running 50 miles an hour," said conductor Ferguson. "Now, let me tell you. We leave Chattanooga at 10.45. Last night I had a big crowd. On the sleeper were a gentleman and three ladies. They were rich. Going from New York south. Well, I went through the cars. The gentleman gave up the tickets. He was an elderly, fine looking man. But I soon forgot him. About midnight I was in the smoker, about four cars ahead of the sleeper, when the man came up to me, and, laying his hand on my shoulder, said:

"When does the south-bound train leave?"

"Leave where?" I asked.

"Chattanooga for Atlanta."

"Ten forty-five. It has left."

"Left! Why, I wanted to go on that train."

"Well, you are on it."

"No, I wanted to start to Atlanta on that train. What am I to do?"

"You are on it," I answered, beginning to think the man full.

"On it, Well, come with me and let's see."

We walked back to the sleeper. The ladies had not retired, but were sitting up asleep. The man woke one of them and began to say something. The lady arose excitedly, and grabbing him by the shoulder shook him violently. Presently the man rubbed his eyes and then asked what was wanted. The ladies explained that he was a somnumbulist, and when he awoke, which he did in a hurry, he apologized.

Headed for Home.

"Yes!" he shouted, as he took a closer look at the board, "the Puritan is ahead—she wins—she's got there."

"That's good," chuckled a man at his side.

"Good! Why, it's glorious! I want to yell at the top of my voice. Excuse me while I go into the alley and give three cheers for the blessed old Yankee Doodle Puritan!"

"Exactly, but I'd like to see you a—"

"Can't do it; got to shout or bust! Come on everybody who wants to cheer!"

"I've got a little bill," calmly observed the other, as he passed it over.

The enthusiast received it. It was a balance of $18 on account. The enthusiasm faded from his face in a second, and his wild gestures suddenly ceased.

"See to it next week," he growled as he moved away.

"Say, ain't you going to shout?" called a boy after him.

"Shout be hanged! Let the old Puritan win and be durned! I don't go a cent on this infernal country nohow!"

And he savagely elbowed his way through the crowd and headed for home.

A florist in Cromwell, Connecticut, has green houses that if set end to end would cover one mile of territory.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Holy poverty is heavenly riches.

Life is, at best, but a question of opportunity.

Charity is a virtue of all times and all places.

Ridicule dishonors more than dishonor itself.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

We owe a large part of our happiness to our mistakes.

In the world there are so few voices and so many echoes.

Desperation is sometimes as powerful an inspirer as genius.

Moral courage is the rarest of qualities and often maligned.

Men with missions do not appear till they have fulfilled them.

One day is worth three to him who does everything in order.

He is wise who never acts without reason, and never against it.

Few people are so selfish as to keep their opinions to themselves.

We are given two ears, so as to hear both sides before we decide.

Many a shaft at random sent finds mark the archer little meant.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting.

Three things to wish for—health, friends, and a contented spirit.

Virtue like a dowerless beauty, has more admirers than followers.

To twit a man of his fault, is to expose a greater fault of our own.

An object to be desired is at once the pleasure and the torment of life.

Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

There is always a number of men who will support any government.

The sympathy of sorrow is stronger than the sympathy of prosperity.

Continental liberalism means the abolition of property and religion.

Men with few faults are the least anxious to discover those of others.

He who buys the world at the cost of his soul will make a losing bargain.

There are some silent people who are more interesting than the best talkers.

Three things to cultivate — good books, good friends, and good humor.

The way to avoid making heavy speeches is to weigh well before speaking.

There is but one university in life, and that is where the heart is educated.

Oftener ask than decide questions. This is the way to better your knowledge.

Every duty brings on peculiar delight, every denial its appropriate compensation.

One should never think of death. One should think of life. That is real piety.

Let the slandered take comfort; it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

A falsehood will go around the world while truth is putting on its boots.

Religion is good for nothing one day in the week, unless it is also good for all the seven days.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

The truly grateful heart may be able to tell of gratitude, but it can feel, and love, and act.

I would rather cherish affection than indulge grief, but every one must follow their mood.

The noblest gift of God ever bestowed upon man was the liberty to work on his own salvation.

Seeing and blundering are so far good that it is by seeking and blundering that we learn.

Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

He that does good for good's sake seeks neither praise nor reward though sure of both at last.

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produce amendment; the greatest is insufficient if it does not.

Good and evil are continually striving within the heart. It rests with man as to which gains the victory.

He that studies books alone will know how things ought to be; and he that studies men will know how things are.

On the stage of the world frankness is the only part a man knows without having to learn it, or fearing to forget it.

We should have all our communications with men, as in the presence of God; and with God, as in the presence of men.

It is as important that we should have good books as that we should keep good company, as the one will make the other.

He is not different or altogether incredulous, but he is so essentially practical that he can only deal with what he sees.

Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error and imperfection.

Great wealth is a great blessing to a man who knows what to do with it; and as for honors, they are inestimable to the honorable.

There are men with no more grasp of the truth they seem to hold than a sparrow grasps the message passing through the electric wire on which it perches.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambination, and the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the execution.

GROWING OLD.

The fairest lilies droop at eventide,
The sweetest roses fall from off the stem;
The rarest things of earth cannot abide,
And we are passing, too, away like them;
We're growing old.

We had our dreams—those rosy dreams of youth;
They faded, and 'twas well. This afterprime
Hath brought us fuller hopes; and yet, forsooth,
We drop a tear now in this later time
To think we're old.

We smile at those poor fancies of the past—
A saddened smile almost akin to pain;
Those high desires, those purposes so vast,
Oh, our poor hearts! they cannot come again;
We're growing old.

Old? Well, the heavens are old; this earth is, too;
Old wine is best, maturest fruit most sweet;
Much have we lost, more gained, although 'tis true
We tread life's way with most uncertain feet.
We're growing old!

We move along, and scatter, as we pace,
Soft graces, tender hopes on every hand;
At last, with gray-streaked hair and hollow face,
We step across the boundary of the land
Where none are old.

THE WHITE PHANTOM.

Major Merritt Hill, a "bold dragoon" in the service of his Majesty George III, found himself, one dark and blustering night in autumn, riding toward London on the old York road. He had supped with a friend who lived at a village some distance off the road, and he was unfamiliar with the country.

Though not raining, the air was damp, and the heavy, surcharged clouds threatened every moment to pour down their contents. A good horseman cares as much for the comfort of his steed as for his own ease. To add to the discomfort of the evening there was some chance of meeting highwaymen; but Major Hill felt no uneasiness on that score, as, just before leaving his friend's house, he had examined his holster pistols, and freshly primed them. A brush with a highwayman would enhance the romance of a night journey.

The Major's horse began to give unmistakable evidence of distress, stumbling once or twice, and recovering himself with difficulty. At last a dim light suddenly appeared at a turn of the road. The horse pricked up his ears, trotted forward with spirit, soon halted beside a one-story cottage. The Major rode up to the door and rapped loudly with the butt of his whip. The summons brought a sleepy cotter to the door.

"My good friend," said the Major, "can you tell me how far it is to the next inn?"

"Eh? It be about zeven mile, zur," was the answer, in the broad Yorkshire dialect of the district.

"Seven miles!" exclaimed the Major, in a tone of deep disappointment; "and my horse is already blown! My good fellow, can't you put him somewhere, and give me a bed? I will pay you liberally for your trouble."

"Eh! goodness sakes!" said the rustic. "I be naught but a ditcher. There be noa place to put the nag in, and there be only one room and one bed in the cot,"

"What shall I do?" cried the Major, at his wit's end.

"I'll tell 'ee, zur," said the rustic. "There be a voine large house on the road, about a moile vurther on. It's noa an inn, but the Colonel zees company vor the vun o' the thing—'cause he loikes to zee company about 'un. You must a beard ov him—Colonel Lawrence—as used to be a soger once."

"Say no more," cried the Major. "I have heard of this hospitable gentleman, and his having been in the army gives me a sure claim to his attention. Here's a crown for your information, my good friend."

The Major rode off, feeling an exhilaration of spirits which soon communicated itself to the horse. A sharp trot of a few minutes brought him to a large mansion, which stood by the roadside. Without dismounting he plied the large brass knocker till a servant in livery made his appearance.

"Is your master up?" asked the Major.

"I am the occupant of this house," said a venerable gentleman, making his appearance at the hall door.

"I am a benighted traveler, sir," said the Major, touching his hat, "and come to claim your well-known hospitality. Can you give me a bed for the night?"

"I cannot promise you a bed, sir," said the host, "for I have but one spare bed in the house, and that happens to be in a room that does not enjoy a very pleasing reputation. In short, sir, one room of my house is haunted, and that is the only one, unfortunately, that I can place at your disposal to-night."

"My dear sir," said the Major, springing from his horse and tossing the bridle to the servant, "you enchant me beyond expression! A haunted chamber! The very thing—and I, who have never seen a ghost! What luck!"

The Colonel shook his head gravely.

"I never knew a man," he said, "to pass a night in that chamber without regretting it."

Major Hill laughed as he took his pistols from the holster pipes. "With these friends of mine," he said, "I fear neither ghost nor demon."

Colonel Lawrence showed his guest into a comfortable parlor, where a seacoal fire was burning cheerfully in a grate, and refreshments most welcome to a weary traveler stood upon a table.

The Major's attention was drawn toward a charming girl of twenty, the daughter of the Colonel, who graced the table with her presence. Never, he thought, had he seen so beautiful, so modest and so lady-like a creature; and she, in turn, seemed very favorably impressed with the manly beauty and frank manners of their military guest.

At length she retired. The Colonel, who had found a listener, was inclined to prolong the session into the small hours of the morning, but finding that his guest was much fatigued, he felt compelled to ask him if he would not like to retire.

Major Hill promptly replied in the affirmative, and the old gentleman, taking up a silver candlestick, ceremoniously marshaled his guest to a large, old-fashioned room.

A comfortable bed invited to repose; a cheerful fire was blazing on the hearth, and everything was cozy and quiet. The Major looked around him with a sigh of satisfaction.

"I am deeply indebted to you, Colonel," said he, "for affording me such comfortable quarters. I shall sleep like a top."

"I am afraid not," answered the Colonel, with a grave shake of the head. "I never knew a guest of mine to pass a quiet night in this chamber."

"I shall prove an exception," said the Major, smiling. "But I must make one remark," he added, seriously. "It is ill sporting with the feelings of a soldier; and should any of your servants attempt to play tricks upon me, they shall have cause to repent it."

And he laid his heavy pistols on the light-stand by his bedside.

"My servants, Major Hill," said the old gentleman, with an air of offended dignity, "are too well drilled to dare attempt any tricks upon my guests. Good night, Major."

"Good night, Colonel."

The door closed. Major Hill locked it.

Beside the door opening into the entry, there was another leading to some other room. There was no lock upon the second door, but a heavy table placed across completely barricaded it.

He threw himself into an arm-chair before the fire, and amused himself with building castles in the air, and musing on the attractions of the fair Laura, the host's daughter. He was far enough from thinking of spectral visitants, when a very slight noise struck on his ear. Glancing in the direction of the inner door he thought he saw the heavy table glide backward from its place. Quick as thought he caught up a pistol and challenged the intruder. There was no reply—but the door continued to open and the table to slide back. At last there glided into the room a tall, graceful figure robed in white.

At the first glance the blood curdled in the Major's veins; at the second he recognized the daughter of the host. Her eyes were wide open, and she advanced with an assured step; but it was very evident that she was asleep. Here was the mystery of the White Phantom solved at once. The young girl walked to the fire-place and seated herself in the arm-chair from which the soldier had just risen.

She raised her left hand, and gazing on a beautiful ring that adorned one of her white taper fingers, pressed it repeatedly to her lips. She then sank into an attitude of repose, her arms dropping listlessly by her side.

The Major approached her and stole the ring from her finger. His action disturbed, but did not awaken her. She seemed to miss the ring, however, and after groping hopelessly for it, rose and glided through the doorway as silently as she had entered. She had no sooner retired than the Major replaced the table, and drawing a heavy clothes press against it, effectually guarded himself against a second intrusion.

This done, he threw himself upon the bed, and slept soundly till a late hour of the morning. After performing the duties of his toilet, he was summoned to breakfast, where he met the Colonel and his daughter.

"Well, Major, and how did you pass the night?" asked the Colonel, anxiously.

"Famously," replied Hill, "I slept like a top, as I told you I should."

"Then, thank heaven, the spell is broken at last," said the Colonel; "and the White Phantom has vanished."

"By no means," said the Major, smiling; "the White Phantom paid me a visit last night, and left me a token of the honor."

"A token!" exclaimed the father and daughter in a breath.

"Yes, my friends, and here it is." And the Major handed the ring to the old gentleman.

"What's the meaning of this, Laura?" exclaimed the Colonel. "This ring I gave you last week."

Laura uttered a faint cry, and turned deadly pale.

"The mystery is easily explained," said the Major. "The young lady is a sleep-walker. She came into my room before I had retired, utterly unconscious of her actions. I took the ring from her hand, that I might be able to convince you and her of the reality of what I had witnessed.

The Major's business was not pressing, and he ready yielded to the Colonel's urgent request to pass a few days with him. Their mutual liking increased upon better acquaintance, and in a few weeks the White Phantom's ring, inscribed with the names of Merritt Hill and Laura Lawrence, served as a sacred symbol of their union for life.

The Meaning of Sealing Wax.

As many of our readers well know, it is the fashion now to seal letters with wax instead of the ordinary mucilage. But that the color of the wax possesses a significance of itself is not so generally known. The ordinary red wax signifies business, and is supposed to be used only for business letters. Black is, of course, used for mourning and condolence. Blue means love, and in the four or five tints of this color, each stage of the tender passion can be accurately portrayed. When pink is used congratulation is intended. An invitation to a wedding or other festivity is sealed with white wax. Variegated colors are supposed to show conflicting emotions.

Money and in Debt.

Emory Storrs enjoyed an income of $25,000 to $30,000 a year, earned at the Chicago bar, and yet he was always out of money and in debt. It is said that he habitually drew on Samuel W. Allerton, a millionaire friend, who never failed him in his frequent emergencies. This friend helped him out of the dilemma when at the time of sitting down to a dinner to Lord Coleridge, an unfriendly Sheriff seized the viands.

Pleasures of Walking.

We have people amongst us who consider walking to be vulgar, and who imagine that they would lose their dignity if they left their carriage. They do not object to be driven through a country, either in diligence or coach and pair, and have the scenery served up to them, like fresh varieties on a fete day, or new paintings in this season's exhibitions; but to ask them to tread the same quartz-grit on the hard highway which the common tramp claims freedom of, is to offer them an indignity which their lofty souls resent. After all, if we are not mistaken, the free, unfettered tramp, if he has anything like an observant spirit, has the best of it. He can make levies on all nature. For him the sunshine has a greater joy, and the moon in the falling twilight a less cold smile. The jolly miller can give him the merry laugh and the frankest hospitality; while the grandee is permitted to roll past in his carriage without having tasted such Arcadian sweets. For him is the flower-fringed by-path in the sheltering wood, and for him the moss-wreathed wayside well. "The ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song" are his by prescriptive right, and if he can bear with him a pure heart, a love for honest labor, and a reverence for the Giver of all good, we think that he is happier than his richer neighbor, who dare not go afoot.

No one looks so kindly and so lovingly on nature as he who walks. A long stretch in the open country, in the face of the bugle-breezes of morn, in the full glory of noonday, or in the tender, fading lustre and sacred shadows of twilight, is a human experience that tends alike to bestow physical strength and intellectual power and joy. The man who walks abroad with a keen eye and a receptive soul will get in one day more of the beauties of nature in all their rounded perfection—in color, in tint, and in sound—than he could obtain by the study of books through many a silent and thoughtful night.

No matter what the season of nature, and no matter her mood, she is always shining and fair, even when she falls into her Winter sleep of untainted and untouched silence, covered over with snow-wreaths of exquisite purity, curve and grace. And what for matchless outline and tint can equal a snow-wreath lying across your path on a crispy, clear Winter afternoon, with the Western sky all ruddy and aglow like molten ore, and the solemn pine-trees lifting their dark green feathery branches midway between the unsullied stretch of snow and the deep azure of the holy twilight coming from the east, bringing with it all the silent, friendly stars? Do you think that the term "friendly" is out of place with reference to the stars? I hope not. How those glorious lights look down upon us with lingering, loving lustre from the midnight skies! Each one seems as if it were an angel's eye gazing on us with watchful care. And, as we mark the constellations, and learn of their slow, silent march across the dark, solemn dome of heaven, we learn unconsciously to give them a personality, and treat them as friends. There is Orion, in his massive grandeur, moving round our sleeping world like a sentinel from above, majestic, solemn, awful—a constellation whose position seems to be assured through countless ages. Then there are the Pleiades, those sweet seven sisters of the heavens, whose pulsating rays compass every color of the rainbow as they exist in the heavens.

Butchers' Brown Paper.

The Sheriff of Columbia county, N. Y., owns a large straw paper mill near Chatham Four Corners. It is a long, large building, built solidly of stone in several sections. The men who built it intended it for the manufacture of paper bags, and filled it with the most expensive machinery. They invested over $100,000, and borrowed large sums of money from various banks in the neighborhood. Then it was found that the bags wouldn't stick together, and the mill failed, and some of the banks failed with it. Much of the machinery was afterward sold, but a part remains to show its former glory. The Sheriff has far more room than he needs, although his mill turns out a car load of paper a day.

There are several other mills of the kind in the county, and they prove a blessing to the farm hands, who get poor pay in summer and no work at all on the farms in winter. During cold weather they are busy in the mills and leave them when the spring planting begins.

The straw paper is made from rye straw, for which the farmers get about $15 a ton. The straw is thrown into a great vat, where it is mixed with lime and covered with water. It is there boiled for twenty-four hours by steam heat, until all the stiffness is taken out of it. It is now thrown into a cylinder with wire sides and long iron teeth projecting on the inside. This revolves with great rapidity and throws off most of the water from the straw by centrifugal force. The damp, soft straw is then placed in a vat and covered with water. In this vat are rollers fitted with knives, which cut the straw into very fine pieces. The comminuted straw or pulp is then pumped into a large storage vat, from which it is run into a trough in which a wire cylinder revolves. A suction pump draws the pulp against the wire, and it forms a thin coating on it. This is carried off by felt belting, and passes between rollers which squeeze out the water, and other rollers which polish it. It is then straw paper. It is used by butchers in wrapping up meat.

wind as a Fertilizer.

The use of wind in fertilizing the ground is remarkably illustrated, according to M. Alluard, by the very fertile valley of Limagne, in Auvergne. The prevalent winds there are west and southwest, and traverse the chain of the Domes, where are vast deposits of volcanic ashes. Much of this dust is thus carried to the Limagne Valley, and settles there of itself, or is caried down by rain or snow. As it contains a large amount of phosphoric acid, potash and lime, it is highly fertilizing, and its very fine state favors rapid assimilation.

Bee-Hunting in Australia.

In Australia, the native adopts a very peculiar plan for discovering wild honey. He knows that bees never wander very far from home, seldom more than two miles; and he also knows that when a bee is laden with honey it makes as nearly as possible, a straight line for home. All that is necessary, then, is to find a bee that is well laden and follow it. But that is more easily said than done. Any boy who has tried to follow the big and gray-colored bumble-bee to its nest knows how great a task it is. But that is a mere trifle to following the sober little honey-bee, which can be lost, like a dream, against a gray-colored hill-side.

In order to be followed, the bee must have a distinguishing mark that can be easily seen, and with such a badge, the Australian provides it. He gums a small tuft of white cotton to the bee's back, and thus follows it with comparative ease.

But the question now comes up, how is the cotton to be put upon the bee's back? The gum is quickly found—it is on almost any tree; the cotton grows right at hand. The bee, too, is found in almost any sweet flower, buried head first in the dusty pollen, drinking in the nectar and showing quite plainly whether its honey-sac is full or empty. It moves a little in its eager haste to secure the delicious liquid, but perhaps a quick dab will fasten the cotton on its back.—Do not try it. As the little boy told his mother, the bee is a very "quick kicker."

Watch the Australian,—and he is a very stupid fellow, too, in most things. He fills his mouth with water, has his snowy tuft of cotton ready gummed, finds his bee, gently drenches it with water spurted from his mouth, picks it up while it is still indignantly shaking itself free from the water which clogs its wings, and with a dexterous touch he affixes in an instant the tell-tale cotton.

Very much out of patience no doubt, with the sudden and unexpected rainstorm, the bee rubs off the tiny drops from its wings, tries them, rubs again, and soon—buzz! buzz! away it goes unconsciously leading destruction and pillage to its happy home.

Arabs Catching Sharks as Iden.

The way the Arabs catch sharks is very curious and interesting, and is somewhat similar to playing a heavy salmon only no rod is used. A hook of soft iron wire is made very sharp and baited with a lump of garbage of some kind, usually a piece of shark too rancid, even for a slave, and the line, which is small and very slackly spun, is wound round for some little distance from the hook with thin sheet lead, both to protect it from the teeth of the fish and to act as a sinker, and the other end is made fast to a huge calabash which acts as a float. When a shark takes the bait he tows the calabash about, but can not sink it for any length of time, and the fisherman then sets off after him in their canoe, and when they get hold of the line they play their captive until he is actually drowned.

The shark that was now on the hook was proving a tartar, and before the two boats came near the canoe which was playing him was capsized, and the half dozen men who formed her crew thrown into the water. "Give way, my lads!" said the lieutenant, and both boats dashed away, the crews straining every nerve to save the swimmers from their dangerous position, the water literally swarmed with sharks, and in a few minutes the men were picked up and their canoe righted. The Englishmen, like all their nation, fond of sport, next went after the float, which could be seen being towed hither and thither as the shark tried to free itself from the incumbrance, but the Arabs, when they saw their intention, shouted and gesticulated to prevent them from doing so, and the second canoe put off from the dhow to assist in playing the shark.

With some little trouble the line was secured, and after about two hours' hard work, during which Johnny Shark several times nearly mastered his captors, he was at length killed and dragged upon the rocks, where the English, as he was such a huge monster, had the curiosity to measure him, when he proved to be the enormous length of thirty-three feet ten inches. This was the largest shark they had ever seen, though both boats had had oars dashed at by the ravenous brutes, and on one occasion the same whaler, when boarding a dhow at night from the ship, had her rudder carried away by one.

Home Sweet Home.

During the early part of this summer Charles King, living near Clinton, discovered that his father, whom he had not seen or heard from for more than thirty-five years, was living in Tennessee at a point not far distant from Nashville. The elder King had at one time lived in Western Ohio, and some thirty-five years ago mysteriously disappeared, after a family quarrel, and was never heard from until his son, a short time ago discovered his whereabouts from a pension report and wrote to him. The father, being convinced that the correspondent was really his own son, sent for the latter with his family to come and take possession of a farm that he had for him in Tennessee. The son took his family and left for the South to meet his father, and reports sent back gave a cheerful description of his new home.

Later news tells, however, of a difficulty with his father and a threatened visit from the Ku Klux, and it is evident that King is ready and willing to return at any time. He writes that he has received notice to leave that section and return north, and the language of the notice is such as is not likely to be misunderstood.

A bundle of hickory withes was also placed at his door, with the explanation accompanying them that they were intended to be used in flaying King alive in case he delayed his departure. King is an old soldier and has plenty of what is vulgarly known as "sand," but is thought the odds against him will cause his return.

FASHION NOTES.

—Bonnets seem to have reached their greatest height, for this season at least.

—Braids, galloons and strings of big beads are the favorite dress trimmings.

—Shirt fronts are plain, and are made of three and four thicknesses of linen.

—Jet and other bead embroideries are worn to excess here and on the other side.

—Tan-colored undressed kid gloves are worn by fashionable men as well as women.

—Skirts tunics and polonaises are all made with plaits or gathers at the waistline.

—Arabian Moorish and Egyptian household fancies are all the rage for London interiors.

—Linen collars of the all-round type are being worn once more by English women; and I notice with the high straight collars now worn, attached to the dress, a band of lace is usually placed turning down over it, the linen collar showing above; the same at the wrist.

—The fashion of stripes has even extended to black materials of light texture, and though patterns of spots, etc., are still to be seen, stripes predominate. Black woolen canvas stuffs are extremely serveicable, and when trimmed with silk or woolen lace make pretty dresses for walking or making calls in a quiet way.

—A striking coaching-dress is composed of black canvas over orange silk striped with tilleul color, the pale grayish yellow-green of the lime-blossom. Knots of velvet ribbon in the two tints fasten the folds of the dress here and there; another knot upon the dainty little black lace bonnet, and a few more adorn the sunshade.

—Some very stylish dresses have been made of woolen lace entirely, lined with electric-blue surah, finished with a broad, soft electric-blue sash, arranged as drapery, with a mixture of lace. The bonnet and a small visite are made to match, but the bonnet is fancy Tuscan straw, lined with silk and trimmed with an electric-blue aigrette.

—The most fashionable cloth dresses are made with vest and several rows of narrow gold cord or flat braiding, or are gold embroidered to simulate vest, cuffs and high collar, and sometimes in designs also round or pyramidal upon the lower front of the skirt, which is laid in clustered plaits, and has hip and back drapery closely laid and moderate in size.

—There has been an attempt to discard all drapery from the overdresses of cloth and wool or silk costumes intended for the promenade, and instead to have the overdress or polonaise as long as the underskirt. These dresses have the appearance of one skirt and a jacket, and will be becoming to short figures, but will not look graceful on large or slender women.

—A handsome visiting toilet is of bronze French moire, covered with a tunic of crape of the same color dotted with gold; this tunic comes down in straight panels, between which showed tabs of chenille network; the bodice of French moire has a narrow pleated plastron of the dotted crape, epaulets and a belt of velvet. The bonnet is a Papillon capote, peaked high up in front, of bronze and gold tulle, lined with pale blue velvet and trimmed with hop blossoms and foliage.

—Another toilet is of maroon faille, covered with fine pale buff crepon, falling loose, with a very wide sash of maroon moire at the side. A short Spanish jacket of faille is dotted all over with brown beads; it opens over a pleated vest of the crepon. Capote of fine buff straw, lined with maroon velvet and trimmed with the same, and with an enormous cluster of roses and brown and green grasses in front; no strings.

—A new waterproof apron for the use of equestriennes has been brought over from London, invoiced the "Norpa" It rolls up in a small compass, and buttons on the front of the saddle, where it is to be held in place by small straps. When wanted it is easily unbuckled, and, opening out wide, covers the knees and the off-side of the saddle far enough to conduct the raindrops downward, instead of allowing them to soak into the leather. It is fastened over the knees by three wide hooks, one of which attaches to a button of the habit, while the other two are fastened to buttons placed for them on each side of the jacket, thus forming an effectual protection to the knees in a rain.

—For the most dressy costumes repped silk takes the place of cloth in combination with velvet or with plush. The soft faille francaise, Bengaline and rich velountines are the heavily ribbed silks that are now preferred to satin as parts of the intricate combinations with velvet, plush, fur, lace, embroidery and beading arranged by ingenious Paris modistes. No two of these are alike, and no rule applies to their general make-up, except the tendency to straight, long, yet graceful effects, with fewer flounces and less of the patchy look seen formerly in combination dresses. The fancy is retained for plain fabrics for the waist and figures for the lower skirt; for instance, black repped silk is used for a basque, festooned apron and black draperies, with a skirt of black velvet that has small gold-colored crescents of satin sunk in its close black pile. The basque is curved away in front to disclose a soft vest of gold-colored repped silk, and there are drops of jet and gilt beads on the curved front of the basque. There are also cashmere beaded velvets used for all the visible parts of the skirt front, with a basque and draperies of brown repped silk. Another brown dress has plain brown velvet with wood beads for its basque and over-skirt and striped velvet for the lower skirt. Wood beads are placed around the foot of a brown repped silk skirt that is worn under a velvet garment that has a basque waist with long panels on the sides cut in one with the waist, and forming one of the new polonaise which, as Madame Raymond says, are only partly polonaises. Dress trimmings edge the pleats of skirts on many new dresses, and a foot trimming of beads, galloon, etc., promises to be one of the features of elaborate dresses.

HORSE NOTES.

—Milton Young's race-horses are in poor condition compared with their early spring form.

—W. L. Scott's runners, with the exception of Charity and East Lynne, have been sent home to Erie.

—A. J. Cassatt has sold the 3-year-old colt Longview, by Longfellow, to La Masney Bros., of Brighton Beach.

—It is reported that Mr. Lorillard has changed Walter H.'s name to Gordon, after Mr. Skipworth Gordon, of Baltimore.

—P. Lorillard paid $3500 for the 3-year-old brother to Glenmore at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 21st. The figures were $1500 over his entered selling price.

—R. Porter Ashe, the owner of Alta, the victor in the special stakes for 3-year-olds, at Sheepshead Bay, is said to have won $12,000 from the bookmakers.

—William Bedford, the white-haired owner and driver of Sorrel Dan and Eddie D., the pacers, was killed at Evansville, Ind., on Sept. 20th, by a vicious bull.

—James Murphy, Superintendent of the Lexington (Ky.) Race Course, Thomas Smith and William McNamara have been ruled off the turf for life for defying the judges.

—The Clingstone-Majolica race holds fire. Mr. Gordon says the purse must not be less than $3000, while Mr. Strauss is satisfied with the New York Driving Club's offer of the net receipts.

—It is pretty well understood that Drake Carter will not be seen again during the present season. The old gelding is quite lame and has given his trainer considerable trouble for some time past.

—Frank Harper, Nautura farm, Woodford county, Ky., has sold to P. Corrigan, of Kansas City, Mo., the 2-year-old bay colt Freeknight, by Tenbroeck, dam Belle Knight, by Knighthood, for $5000.

—The white pacing mare Lady Elgin, 2.24½, was drowned, August 27, on the farm of J. W. Givin, near Des Moines, Ia. Lady Elgin was a game mare in her day, and was well known to Western horsemen.

—Miss Woodford struck herself slightly at the finish of the second heat of the Long Island stakes. Nothing definite is yet settled concerning the proposed match between Miss Woodford and Modesty.

—Mr. Frank Siddall, of Philadelphia, has purchased the pacing horses, Westmount and Lorene, from J. M. Hill, the Chicago theater manager, now in New York. A check for a good round sum changed hands. Westmount has a record in double harness of 2.01¼, and Lorene has paced a quarter of a mile in private in 0.31½.

—Messrs. Morris and Patton have dissolved their partnership in horses by mutual consent. Mr. G. B. Morris gets Bersan, Favor, Whizgig and Bennie E. Mr. Patton gets Freeman, Tenstone, Gold Flea and the brood mare, Gold Bug, and her yearling and suckling colts, both by Ten Broeck. Mr. Patton, it is said, will not race, but confine his attention to breeding. He owns the stallion Duke of Kent, by Bonnie Scotland, and some fine brood mares. Mr. Morris will not go West, but will race his stable at Jerome Park, Baltimore, and Washington.

—The Rancocas Stable purchased from D. O'Connor, after his victory in the Adieu Stakes, the 2-year-old bay colt Walter H. for $10,000. It is doubtful if there is any colt of his age superior to him. He is possessed of a fine turn of speed, has shown his ability to carry weight, go a distance and travel well in heavy going. He is by Voltigeur, dam Beware, by imp Billet.

—Free Knight, the full brother of Freeman, and a half-brother to the great Freeland, made his maiden effort on the turf at Lexington, in the Clark Stakes for 2-year-old colts. The race was taken by the favorite, O'Fallon, who got off in front, and, being well ridden by Wethers, he won quite cleverly. Free Knight, however, beat all the others, finishing a good second.

—At Sheepshead Bay, on the 19th, there was an immense attendance; the weather was fine and the track very fast. The third race was the great Long Island sweepstakes for all ages, of $250 each, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first and $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn vase, presented by the Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn, to become the property of the subscriber winning, the race two years in succession; two mile heats. Starters: Caramel, Miss Woodford, and Binette. First Heat—Caramel got a start of two lengths, Binette being second a half length in advance of Miss Woodford. Caramel, in the back stretch, increased his lead to four lengths, Binette being now a length and a half in advance of Miss Woodford. Passing the stand on the first round all were running easily, with Binette leading by one and one-half lengths. Caramel second, about a length ahead of Miss Woodford, which was under a strong pull. In the stretch the race was too hot for Caramel, which took a back place, and Miss Woodford commenced to come up and decrease the four lengths which Binette led her by. As they went down the bend McLaughlin commenced to whip the mare, and used all his art and with such success that, entering the straight, Binette only led by a length. Kelly was sitting quite easy on the filly's back, while McLaughlin was riding the mare for all she was worth. About ten strides from the finish they were even, and the mare won the first heat by a neck, Binette being about thirty lengths ahead of Caramel. Time, 3:55.

Second Heat—Caramel was withdrawn. Binette got a length of the start, and maintained it along the stretch. In the bend at the stables, McLaughlin did not think it wise to let Binette get too far ahead, and so brought the mare up, when they raced side by side. This was a splendid sight. Coming into the head, the mare showed her splendid staying powers, and with a burst of speed, which seemed marvelous, passed her opposing half-sister, and won by a length and a half. Time, 3:57½.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., OCT. 14, 1885.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One column per year $90—½ colum $45.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

——The frame work of A. S. Kerlin's new house is up.

——Frank Foster has opened a store at Lemont, we are told.

——The Lutherans have selected a lot for a new church at Coburn.

——Miss Flora Neff has been on the sick list for more than a week.

—— To COOPERS.—Flour Barrels wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mills. tf

——A cool rain set in on Monday night which continued all next day.

——John Condo, of Penn Hall, has purchased Mr. Coldron's house, at Coopertown.

——John Coldron, of Gregg, will erect a new dwelling "on the hill" at Spring Mills.

——Four hogs have been added to the articles for sale at the vendue of Chas. Ripka, dec'd.

——The Lutheran Central Synod meets at Centre Hall, last Wednesday of September, 1886.

——The Centre Hall post-office was removed on Monday from Reesman's tin shop to Wolf's store.

——The carpenters are at work on the steeple of the new Lutheran church; its height will be 92 feet.

——The best time to gather apples and grapes is in the dark of the moon—when the owner is in bed.

——Judge Orvis is still in Philadelphia under medical treatment, and it is not known how soon he may return.

——When Centre Hall becomes a borough we hope its officers will put the streets in a proper condition.

——Wm. A. Boal has raised the boss potato—it weighs 3½ pounds. He no doubt will christen it Cleveland.

——Choice winter apples taken on subscription to the REPORTER from subcribers several years in arrears.

——A new walk has been put down in front of the Evangelical church and parsonage. A great improvement.

——Benj. Smith, of Farmers Mills, advertises a house and lot for sale in another column of the "Reporter."

——The Centre Hall machine shops are putting in a large new boiler and tearing the old one out, it not being safe.

——Mrs. Jane Mann, widow of Harvy Mann, of Boiling Springs, died on Tuesday of last week, at an advanced age.

——Call at Graham & Son's shoe store and examine those solid handmade drawing boots, the cheapest in Bellefonte.

——Henry Boozer has opened a confectionery and segar store and oyster saloon in connection with his meat market.

— Grand Fall Opening and Red Letter Sale, begining Saturday, Oct. 10th, will last only 8 days at the Bee Hive. 2

——Wednesday morning opened bright, but the sky was soon overcast with rain clouds.

——Ladies' and gents' handmade Waukenphasts shoes for ease and comfort, for sale at Graham's shoe store, at Bellefonte.

——Mr. Emanuel Cronmiller, of Aaronsburg, has been seriously ill for some time, from injuries sustained in mounting one of his horses.

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

——Jack Frost comes around occasionally now. The hoary visitor was very obliging in staying his coming until thus late, sparing corn and such.

——Any of our readers wishing for a situation would do well to read the business card of P. N. Nicholas & Co., which is inserted in another place. 30sep3t

——Quite an unusual number of public sales are taking place for this season of the year, as could be observed from advertisements in REPORTER.

——The pumpkin crop never was the likes. What a big pumpkin flood there would be if there were water enough to set the big yellow heads all afloat.

——Subscribers in arrears on the REPORTER will oblige us greatly by a remittance. Your lable will show the amount—look and remit per mail, please.

——The well known firm of P. N. Nicholas & Co. are advertising with us for men. This is a good opening for any man who wishes a permanent situation. 30s3t

——The early morning train east, on Friday, 9, had a wreck, near Cherry Run, which detained the up train about three hours. A broken axle was the cause. Nobody hurt.

——Miss Jennie Boal returned on Tuesday from a two weeks' visit in Tyrone and that section.

——Merchant tailoring in all its branches done at the Philad. Branch. A tailor of long experience superintends all work, and utmost satisfaction guaranteed. tf.

——Everywhere in our county the grain fields look well—but, there is many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip, and none can yet tell what the harvest will be.

——Last week's rains were cold and chilly—yet there was good in all that, as many think the threatening ravages of the fly in the new grain fields were headed off.

——Our stock of fall and winter woolens is now in, and on all orders for the next 30 days, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent. GOLDSMITH BROS., Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte, Pa.

——People generally are satisfied with the running of trains under the new schedule. There is one improvement that remains—have the freights run separate, and no mixed trains.

——Graham & Son are selling boots and shoes at bottom prices. Just think a man's fine calf, kid tops, solid soles, lace or button shoes, for $2.50 worth $3 to $3.25, every pair warranted.

——Simon Harper, of Harper & Kreamer, has gone to the city to lay in a stock of fall and winter goods which will arrive here in the course of three or four days.

Having started a boot and shoe-making shop, in the old bank building, Church street, I would solicit a share of the patronage of Centre Hall and vicinity. Repairing a specialty.—A. G. NOLL. o21

——Sup't Wolf closed his examinations last week and has entered upon his campaign of visiting schools. Prof. Wolf has his whole heart in the cause of education, and we predict that his efforts will raise the standard of our schools.

——Judges in several counties have adopted the system inaugurated by Judge Mayer in Clinton county—instructing grand juries to put the costs upon officers who send trivial cases into court, thus effectually cutting off a prolific source of large criminal lists.

——The *Scientific American* says Wm. P. Duncan & Co., of Bellefonte, have just shipped an 80-pound Vulcan power hammer to Sweden, and are constantly receiving orders in this country. This hammer is growing in favor every day.

——The bell for the new Lutheran church in this place has arrived, and is from the celebrated Meneely foundry. Its weight is upwards of 700 pounds. The lady members of the congregation have taken up the work of seeing that it is paid for.

——Chestnuts, like apples, potatoes and pumpkins, are plenty, only not quite as large as these latter. In some parts of the valley chestnuts sell at 5 cts. per quart. Apples are selling at 25 to 35 cents per bushel. Potatoes also at 25 to 35 cents.

——In regard to furnishing names of applicants for marriage certificates for publication, the judges of a Philadelphia court decided that such undue and apparently unnecessary publicity to the matrimonial intentions of members of the community would be injudicious and unjust.

——The city of Corry assessed thirty saloon keepers $30 each, the money to be used in paying the police force. The liquor men stood the city a suit but were defeated, the Judge entering a judgement against each of them for the full amount as the assessment, with the costs of suit added.

——If Bro. Focht had cared as little for the "national game" as we do, he'd escaped being mobbed at Milton, t'other day. He must have been awfully skeered to have a whole camp-meeting of base-ballers after him. Focht now talks of having the Milton game gone over again in court at Sunbury.

——End of last week and beginning of this week we had delightful weather. The trees are changing color, the leaves putting on all the hues known to nature and excelling the paints of the most skillful artists. Our mountains are now in their most gaudy autumnal dress.

——Under the new marriage law the man who persuades a girl under age to become his wife, unknown to her parents or guardians, can be sentenced to several years imprisonment in the penitentiary. That would strike a fellow a little rough about the time he has his coat sleeve around his girl's neck.

—Have you been to Mingle's boot and shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? If not, give it a call, and see the stock on hand there and you will be convinced that for assortment it is superior to any other in the county, and for bargains can't be touched elsewhere. All goods warranted and money refunded when goods are not found as represented.

— The rate at which improvements have been going on the past summer here, Centre Hall and the station will be one town one year hence. Mark that. Our population is constantly on the increase—not only from outsiders moving here but from the products of the older residents in the same direction—every little one helps, you know.

——H. W. Minnich, who lifted the REPORTER a number of years at Hardy, Neb., left there, but innocently forgot to inform us of his whereabouts. As he did not pay for the paper which he lifted and read regularly, we are interested in his welfare and would possibly send him our photograph if we knew his whereabouts, so he might see an honest face which he can not do if he looks into a mirror. H, W, M., where are you?

——A new movement to attract industries has been started at Connellsville. Free sites for manufacturing establishments have already been offered by two citizens and others are coming to the front. This sort of enterprise and liberality will not fail to give Connellsville a healthy business boom. That's the sort of men we want at Centre Hall—not fellows who will oppose improvements and make trouble.

——CHURCH DEDICATION.—The dedicatory services of the Reformed church, at Aaronsburg, will take place, Sunday, 25, at 9:45 a. m. Prof. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., of Lancaster, and Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, will take part in the services, Prof. D. M. Wolf will preach the opening sermon on Wednesday evening previous. Rev. N. J. Miller and others will officiate on the succeeding evenings of the week. The Sunday Schools of the town will meet in the church on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, when several addresses will be delivered by ministers present. All are cordially invited to attend these services. Z. A. YEARICK, Pastor.

WM. WOLF & SON'S

AUTUMN ANNOUNCEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, Oct. 14, '85.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNS VALLEY.—Our Fall Stock will arrive latter part of next week and beginning of week after. We think it will be to your interest to wait and see our line of goods before you buy elsewhere.

Our aim shall be to buy at as low prices as possible, and next to sell just as CHEAPLY AS THE QUALITY of the goods will allow. As is well known we never allow the GRADE of our stock to decline. We aim to sell the best quality of everything as being the cheapest in the end. Regular customers can testify to this fact.

When our stock arrives come and examine it. We insure satisfaction to all who make a purchase.

Respectfully Yours,

WM. WOLF & SON.

——Headquarters for all kinds of dishes at J. D. Long & Son's.

——New stock of flanels, canton flanels, muslins, yarns, gloves—J. D. Long & Son, Spring Mills.

APPRENTICE WANTED to learn tailoring, not over 16 years of age, and can come well recommended. W. A. SANDOE, 7oct3t Centre Hall.

——A fierce windstorm prevailed Tuesday night. In the section of Centre Hill many fences were blown down, along a regular path of the storm.

——New stock of clothing, boots and shoes, at bottom prices; please examine our stock before buying elsewhere—J. D. Long & Son, Spring Mills.

——For cheap groceries and dry-goods call at the Oak Hall store, Daniel Korman, proprietor. Also, clothing made to order and an elegant stock of ready-made clothing on hand.

——After Sept. 1 our stock of zephyrs, yarns, embroidery and knitting silks, and everything pertaining to the line of fancy work, will be complete and kept up as it formerly was at our old stand before the fire. GOLDSMITH BROS.

——"Arbor Day in the Schools," for planting trees on the school grounds,—Oct. 29 has been named by Dr. Higbee, State Sup't, for this work. We urge all scholars to put in a hand on shade or ornamental trees to beautify their grounds.

——John Longwell, of Tioga county, who has experienced strange sensations in his stomach for two years past, recently took a very powerful emetic, and after great suffering and retching ejected two live snakes, one pink and the other brown in color, about a foot in length and as thick as an ordinary lead pencil. This remarkable snake story is confirmed by physicians and also by the Longwell family.

——Mrs. Anton Meidhoff, of Pittsburg, after two hours' illness was supposed to be dead, the body being cool and stiff. In the midst of preparations for her burial she surprised those present by sitting up in bed and looking about her in a dazed manner. She gained strength rapidly and at a late hour of the night was considered to be out of danger. Suspended animation continued for several hours, and physicians pronounced the case an unusual and remarkable one.

——In the case of Daniel Fleisher against the Centre Hall weter company, for damages, in laying 2½ inch water pipe on his lot line near the pike, the viewers appointed by the court, met in Esq. Boal's office, on Tuesday, and heard evidence on both sides, and then proceeded to the premises to view the ground. The verdict of the viewers, it is rumored, is "no damages," on the ground, no doubt that the pipe line along those building lots are an actual benefit. The viewers were Wm. J. Thompson, Wm. Allison and Wm. Bradford. The attorneys were Ellis Orvis for Fleisher, and J. L. Spangler for the Water Company.

——Mr. Irvin Leech, of Harris, met with a serious accident last Friday. He was on the road with his team, and something getting wrong about the wagon, the horses turned toward the fence and got Mr. Leech into close quarters between the fence and the wagon. The result was a fracture of the leg at the ankle joint. Mr. Leech does not know whether the fracture was caused by the wheel going over his leg or otherwise. The team went on quite a distance, when it came to a stand-still at a hill. Mr. Leech crawled about ¾ mile to the residence of Mr Tressler, in his crippled condition, where he was cared for. We hope Irvin will get over so serious a mishap, so as not to be missed at any barn raisings, over 110 of which he has attended in his life-time and rendered valuable services.

OCTOBER

is a good month for merchants to examine their stock of Dr. Kegsler's Celebrated English Cough Medicine and include a winter's supply in their next order. The people have found out by experience that it can be relied on in all cases of croup, whooping cough, colds, and lung troubles of any nature, and will have it. A good article draws trade while worthless preparations drive it away. It should be a source of satisfaction to a dealer as well to know he is giving good honest value for money received. Money refunded to dissatisfied purchasers. For sale by J. D. Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

Connected with the principal hospitals throughout the United States report very gratifying and satisfactory results from the use of McDonald's Great Blood Purifyer in all cases of vitiated blood, emaciated condition, enfeebled digestive power, malassimilation of food, &c. But few diseases can withstand its remarkable purifying, tonic and reconstructive power. Money refunded to all dissatisfied purchasers. Sold by J. D. Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co, Philadelphia Agents.

Many forget that the hair and scalp need cleaning as well as the hands and feet. Extensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven that it is the best cleansing agent for the hair—that it prevents as well as removes dandruff, cools and soothes the scalp, and stimulates the hair to renewed growth and beauty.

DO YOU KNOW A MAN

Whose wife is troubled with debility, nervousness, liver complaint or rheumatism? Just tell him that it is a pity to let the lady suffer in that way, when Brown's Iron Bitters will relieve her. Mrs. B. L. Edgerly, Dexter, Me., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of debility and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin, of Scarborough, Me., says the bitters cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding, of Windham Centre, in the same state, says it cured her of dizziness in the head. So it has cured thousands of ladies. 14o2

Thousands of able men fail in life for purely physical reasons. They are not torpid but their liver is, and the liver blocks the way. They are bilious, yellow skinned, headachy and miserable, all because that great gland declines to do its work. The medicine that can restore to this organ its natural power will add one hundred per cent. to the available force of this world. We know of but one thing able to do this—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. oct

FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY

To present our beautifully illustrated magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work and territory desired. Address COTTAGE HEARTH CO., o14 Boston, Mass.

A GOOD MANY FAILURES.

During the year 1883 there were 10,568 failures in business in the United States and Canada. Some of these were big concerns, and some were very small. Failure is sorrowful business to any man, especially if it is his health that fails. A great many times 10,568 people fail in health in the course of a year. Many of them might be saved if they would take Brown's Iron Bitters, the great family medicine and restores of wasted health.2

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, duggists. jan7y

With bright eyes and elastic step, yet gray, lusterless hair. It is unnatural and needless. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the black or brown prematurely lost, cleanse from all dandruff, and stop its falling. Don't surrender your hair without an effort to save it. oct

Better stop your cough while you can. By and by nothing will do it. It is worth heeding, that Parker's Tonic is the best thing known for coughs, colds, torpid liver, kidney troubles and weak lungs. You risk your life in waiting. Take it while there is yet time. oct

A peculiar virtue of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and impurities, and thereby roots out disease, it builds up and invigorates the whole system, and makes one young again.

Persons who try Keller's Catarrh Remedy are sure to recommend it, for it certainly is a blessing that there is a sure remedy for catarrh, malaria, rheumatism, etc. It is not to be compared to the patent medicines advertised.

There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to cure a cold or hoarseness." Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph county, Mich.

MARRIED.

On Sept. 30, at the Park Hotel in Williamsport, Will Brackbill and Miss Mollie Powers, both of Bellefonte.

At the home of the parents on the Beaver farm, J. H. Derr, of Bellefonte, and Miss Annie Wian, by Rev. Chas. Steck.

By the same, in Bellefonte, on Sept. 29, David F. Rimmey and Miss Caroline S. Frazier, both of Centre county.

By the same, on Sept. 20, in Bellefonte, Samuel H. Fyers and Miss Sallie Halderman.

By the same, on Sept. 17, in Bellefonte, Wm. Rockey and Miss Lydia H. Grove, both of Centre county.

On Aug. 16, by Rev. N. J. Miller, at Rebersburg, Mr. Harry M. Limbert, of Madisonburg, and Miss Annie M. Shultz, of Rebersburg.

Sept. 20, by the same, at the bride's residence, in Madisonburg, Daniel Long, of Rebersburg, and Mrs. Susanna Rishel.

Sept. 24, by the same, at Rebersburg, Adam K. Stover and Miss Jessie DeLong, both of East end of Brush Valley.

Sept. 27, by the same, at the residence of John Hawk, near Madisonburg, Samuel Gingerry and Miss Amanda M. Fike, both from near Bellefonte.

Sept. 27, by the same, at Rebersburg, Dirvin D. Rishel, of Tylersville, to Miss Clara M. Schaeffer, of Logan Mills.

Sept. 30, by the same, at Rebersburg, Aaron Seyler, of Tylersville, and Miss Emma J. Shreckengast, of Logan Mills.

DIED.

On Sept. 25, at Tylersville, Pa., Mrs. Harriet Shreckengast, aged 71 years. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. N. J. and J. K. Miller, on 27th.

On Oct. 3, at Millheim, Ottie A., daughter of W. N. and Mary K. Auman, aged 2 years, 4 months, 19 days.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed at public sale, at the residence known as the Dunkle property, situated 1½ miles west of Spring Mills, along the road to Farmers Mills, on Saturday, October 31, at 1 p. m., the following described property, viz: A House and Lot, bounded and described as follows: On the north by public road, on the east by Andrew Corman, on the south and west by Geo. Corman, containing 1¼ Acres, thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House, Stable and outbuildings. Good water and plenty of fruit of all kinds. Terms made known on day of sale. BENJ. SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of William Harter, late of Haines twp, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JONATHAN HARTER, 15sep6t Adm'r, Millheim, Pa.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	18	Eggs	14
Ham	15	Sides	8
Shoulders	6	Potatoes	35

—o—

GRAIN

Wanted at the Centre Hall ROLLER MILL, for which the following prices are paid:

Red wheat	$ 85	Shelled Corn	$ 45
White and mixed	80	Oats	25
Barley	45	Rye	56

Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh.

A live school, imparting a practical business education; enabling young men to enter upon the active duties of life. For circular address. 14oct3t P. DUFF & SONS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, W. MILES WALKER, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 3, 1885,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

One person for State Treasurer for the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Jury Commissioner for the County of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the County of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines at the public house of Andrew Immel, at Aaronsburg, west precinct.

Haines township, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall in the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D J Meyer in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of David H Ruhl in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murry's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the public house owned by J B Fisher, of Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court house in Bellefonte.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel King in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, north precinct, at the Curtin school house.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at Central City school house.

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the school house of J K Boak.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union at the new school house at Unionville.

For the First and Second wards of the borough of Philipsburg at the large public school house.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the small public school house.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1865: "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and the be labled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of the Assembly, if voted for, and be labled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff of Centre County.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. 7oct6t G. W. GINGERICH, Executor, Centre Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, in Potter twp., 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, on Saturday, October 24, at 1 p. m., the following: Two horses, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 1 breeding sow, 4 hogs, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon, open buggy, top buggy, 2 seated cutter, sleigh, long sled, hay by the ton, corn fodder, forks, rakes, shovels, horse gears, 2 sets single harness, fly nets, plows, harrows, double and single trees, household goods, bureau, 3 tables, chairs, 62 yards of good carpet, clock, sink, meat stands, cider barrels, iron kettle, ½ interest in sausage chopper, coal stove and pipe, new Harvest Home cook stove, corner cupboard, sewing machine, dishes, crocks, cross cut saw, and other articles.

G. W. GINGERICH, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Diana Brocht, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undesigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. sep23t6 DANIEL BROCHT, Adm'r, Spring Mills.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Thomas Wolfe, late of Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Wolfe's store, on Saturday, OCTOBER, 24, 1885, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1 All those several tracts or pieces of land, situate in Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: One thereof bounded on the east by lands of Henry Wolf, Emanuel Geistwite, and others, on the south by Daniel Weaver, on the west by Reuben Kreamer and others, and on the north by David Wolfe, containing 23 acres more less, thereon erected two Dwelling Houses, Store Building, Ware House, Large Bank Barn, stables and other outbuildings.

No. 2 All the right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Miles twp., aforesaid, adjoining lands of Benjamin Beck, George Weaver, Moyer and Strohecker and Henry Corman, containing 29 Acres and 107 perches.

No. 3 All that certain tract of land situate in Miles twp., aforesaid, adjoining lands of the late Jacob Weil and John Scholl, containing 10 Acres and 5 perches and allowance.

No. 4 All the right, title and interest in that certain tract of land, situate in Miles twp., aforesaid, bounded by lands of George Brungard, Michael Bower, ——— Delong and Martin Rudy, containing 136 Acres, more or less.

Terms—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year and the balance in one year thereafter. Deferred payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to begin at 2 p. m. J. R. WOLFE, Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the late residence of Chas Ripka, dec'd, 4½ miles south of Spring Mills, on Thursday, October 22, '85, the following named personal property, viz: One good stallion, good mare, 4 cows, 3 heifers, bull, 2 calves, sow, 4 hogs, 2 shoats, road wagon and bed, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon with rhafts and pole, buggy, cart, wheel-barrow, 2-horse sled, sleigh, log-sled, sled soles, Excelsior reaper, hay rake, plows, harrows, cornscraper, cultivators, corn-planter, single and double trees, log chain, cow chains, etc., grindstones, hoes, shovels, forks, rakes, 2 grain cradles, sythes, crescent saw, carpenter tools, sledge and iron bars, cutting box, hay fork, rope and pulleys, threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, fanning mill, horse gears, single and double harness, saddle, grain bags, household furniture, beds, bureaus, tables, chairs, sinks, chests, doughtray, cupboards, corner cupboard, sewing machine, 2 eight day clocks, 2 cook stoves and fixtures, 2 ten plate stoves and pipe, lot of carpet, queens, earth and tin ware, jars, buckets, brass and copper kettles, 3 iron kettles, tubs, meat vessels, barrels, stands, churn, leather, shot gun, musket, dinner bells, baskets, sheep shear, bed and table linen, quilts, apple butter, may also offer hay, fodder, corn, apples, potatoes, lumber, saw mill irons, water wheels, and other articles. Sale to begin at 10 a. m., when terms will be made known.

W. H. & A. C. RIPKA, Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale the following real estate, of Wm. Harter, dec'd, at Aaronsburg, on Thursday, OCTOBER 29, '85: A lot of ground, corner of Main street and Rachel's way, containing about ¾ Acre, thereon erected a large and fine two-story Dwelling House, stable and all necessary outbuildings, with water convenient and all kinds of fruit on lot. Also adjoining above, and separated by an alley, TWO OTHER LOTS, one thereof containing a thriving young orchard.

Also, adjoining these lots on the south, another lot containing about 1¼ Acres of ground, one of the best squares of said town.

Also, a tract of land about ½ mile south of Aaronsburg, containing about 26 Acres, which is under good fences and in the highest state of cultivation.

The above property will be sold in separate parcels, or as a whole, as may be to the best interest of the heirs. Sale to begin at 1 p. m., when terms will be made known.

JONATHAN HARTER, Agent.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court there will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, in Potter twp., on Saturday, OCTOBER 24, 1885, the following described real estate of Benj. Bitner, dec'd, viz: A VALUABLE FARM bounded by lands of Jonathan Royer, Wm. Kerr, Alex. Kerr, George Grossman, G. M. Harter, and Jacob Royer, and others, containing 112 ACRES, more or less. Thereon a large weather-boarded Log Dwelling House, bank barn, hoggen and other outbuildings. Two good wells and a cistern, near the house, and sinking creek on the south side. A good orchard of choice fruit. The farm is under a good state of cultivation.

Also one other tract bounded by lands of Geo. Grossman on the east, north by public road, west by land of John Mitterling and south by Geo. M. Harter, containing 4 ACRES, more or less.

Also another tract, bounded east by Joseph Neff, south and west by John D. Beckert, and on the north by lands of Brockerhoff heirs, containing 12 ACRES, more or less.

The 4 and 12 acre tracts are Timberland.

Sale to begin at 1 p. m.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid or secured on day of sale; ⅓ of the purchase money, less the 10 per cent. to be paid at sale, to be paid upon confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and one-third in two years, the deferred payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. W. DASHEM, F. M. BURKHOLDER, Administrators.

MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1885.

BUTTER.			
Creamery, Penn'a, extra			23
" Western		21	22
EGGS.			
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates		22
" " "	bbls		20
Western, ex brands	crates		19
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb		11
" mixed	"	9	10
" Western, straight	"		10
" mixed	"		9
Chickens, Spring	"		11
Roosters	"	5	6
Ducks, Spring	"	9	13
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, extra, young	per lb		18
" poor to medium	"		10
" old toms	"		10
Spring Chickens, dry picked	"		18
" " scalded	"		11
" Ducks	"		12
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.			
Calves, Del. & Md, prime	per lb		7
" Fair to good	"	5	5¾
" Common stock	"	3	4
Sheep, prime	"		3¾
Lambs, extra	"		6
Live Cattle	"	5	6
Hogs, live	"	5½	6
Pigs, live	"	4	5
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
Cabbage	per basket		25
"	per 100	4 00	4 50
Apples, new	per bbl	$1 50	$1 75
Potatoes, Early Rose	per bus	55	60
" Burbanks, choice	"	55	60
" Mixed Lots	"	45	50
Sweet Potatoes	per basket	25	30
" Jersey, extra	"	1 50	1 75
" Md	"		1 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Timothy, choice	per ton		$16 00
" fair	"	14 00	15 00
Cut Hay	"		22 00
Rye Straw	"		17 00
Wheat Straw	"		10 00
Oat Straw	"	9 00	10 00
SEEDS.			
Timothy	per bu	1 90	2 00
Clover	per lb	9½	10
Flax	per bu		1 40
CHEESE.			
N Y Factory, choice			9½
Ohio, fat, fine			9¾
DRIED FRUIT.			
Pitted Cherries	per lb	9	10
Raspberries	"	17	17
Blackberries	"	7½	7
WOOL.			
Tub-Washed	per lb	20	22
Unwashed	"	19	21
FEATHERS.			
Choice Geese	per lb	48	52
Prime "	"	45	46
Chicken	"	4	5
Turkey, as to quality	"	7	8
Duck	"	25	30
HIDES.			
Hides, Dry	per lb	10	11
Calf, Salted	"	12	13
Hides, Green, Steer	"	5½	6
" Cow	"	5	5½
" Bull	"	4	4½
" Salted Steer	"	8½	9
" Cow	"		9
Sheep Skins, per piece		25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb	7¾	8
Tallow, Solid	"		5¾
" Cake	"		5¾
Honey in Comb	"	10	11
Country Soap	"	4¾	5

☞Price Current subject to Market Fluctuations.

SPRING MILLS MARKET

Wheat—Red	85
White & Mixed	80
Rye	50
Corn, 45 shelled, and ears old	56
Oats	30
Buckwheat	30
Barley	50
Cloverseed large	40
Cloverseed small	5 00
Timothy seed	6 00
Plaster, ground per ton	2 00
Flour, per barrel	9 00
Roller Flour, per barrel	5 00
Butter 1 tallow, 6; lard, 8; ham, 12; shoulde 8; bacon or side, 8; eggs per dosen, 12 cents.	6 50

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3.00; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00 Egg, 4.75.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1885.
(Corrected Weekly.)

	Chicago.	Philadelphia
Wheat	88¼	—97¼
Corn	42¾	—34
Oats	25½	—35
Pork	8.20	
Lard	5.97½	

SAMUEL WHITE, JR., Com'n Broker 21 South Third Street.

GRAIN WANTED!

The following prices are paid at the Centre Hall Roller Flouring Mills for wheat:

Red..... 85 cents.
White..... 90 cents.
Mixed..... 80 cents.

Shelled corn and chop coarse grain wanted. tf